BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1823. [NUMBER 1631.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any otner Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship *Lord Castlereagh* will be closed this Evening at 5 o'clock.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE
29th November 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the MILITARY BOARD on Wednesday the 4th of December next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, from any person or persons willing to contract for the supply of TONNAGE for the conveyance of Troops and Stores to Out Stations, for the period of one year, commencing the 1st December 1823.

It must be clearly understood that two unexceptionable Securities will be required for the due performance of the engagement, and that the Tenders must be accompanied by a statement in Duplicate, of the rates of charge, at which the particular duties will be performed; a Specification of which may be seen on application at the Military Board Office.

By order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MILITARY BOARD OFFICE.
26th November 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆંથી•અ પીએચને

બુધવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૪ ડી•ડીજેમબર•આવતા•મહીનાં•નીએ•બપોરનાં•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•મીલીટારી•બોરડવાલા•શરએક•લોક•અગર•લોકો•પાશેથી•મોહોર•બંદ•કીધેલાં•પરપોજલો•લેશે•બાબત•એજે•લશકર•તથા•તેમોનો•શામાંન•દરેનજાંમ•વાહાણમાં•અથવા•બારકશોમાં•ભરીને•બાહાર•લઇજવા•શાહુ લેશે—એ•મખતની•મુદત•વરશ•એકની•તે•મખતે•તારીખ ૧ લી•ડીજેમબર ૧૮૨૩ થી•શુરૂ•થશે *

એ•વાત•પોતે•શારી•પખે•૨ મજવી•જે•મખતો•ચલવા•શાહુ•બગાર•ખોરન•બે•રારા•જામીને•આપવા•પડશે—અને•પરપોજલો આપણારે•એ•પરપોજલમાં•જેજે•રીતનુ•કંમછે•તેની•વીગત•વાર•તથા•તેનો•ભાવ•લખી•જણાવવો•તથા•એનાં•ભાવની•એ•પરપોજલ•શાહે•બીજી•નકલ•કરી•આપવી•અને•એની•શરવે•વગત•વાર•મીલીટારી•બોરડ•વાલાની•કાચેરીમાં•ગએઆથી•માલંમ•પડશે—તારીખ ૨૬ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

મીલીટરી•બોરડ•વાલાનાં•હુકમથી
પીતર•ફેરન
શકરતાર•મીલીતારી•બોરડને

श्री

भणीर ढघर घेतो

ढेठीवे घढिंघपजी ताजीढ ४ डी षेघंर छते मछीन्यांत दोषप्रछजी ११ घञपर मीउवजी घेडपिम्र छरछेम म्रेम घागर म्रिम्रपाऊीष म्रेरघंछ [illegible] प्रपोषष घेतीष घघछ छेछी में षस्मर प याचें छाम्रष तञडें प

तां पाठीवे घ्या मढेस्याची ऊघत पर्ष १ ते ताजीढ १ डीषेघर ७ष १८23 चा पाऊीष चाठी घेईष

यापीची भेस्रांजी चंगढें घ्याम त घणापें प्री घमरैता घुझ चाम्र पयामजीतां चंगडे घेत घीष घेडी चे भतीष घ्यापे म्रगतीष घणी या मरैतेराञणी घ्या प्रपीषम्रंत क्याक्या प्रम्रणे छडेष त्यास्रा प्रम्रणे तछ्छीषपर पाड ऐकुष मणप प घणी यापाडाची याप्रपीषम्र ह ञघर डीच्जी षमद मरूष घ्यापी घणी याचें छपीत्नर मीउवजी घेडेपघ्याचे घष्मीणांत गेघ्यापर म हेष

मीउवजी घेडचे छुमम्न,
पीठर भेरष
छमरवर मीउवजी घेडचा
ताजी २६ षेंघर ७ष १८23

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, NORTHERN CONKAN, for the supply of the undermentioned MATERIALS, required for the construction of a NEW CIVIL JAIL, & additions to the CRIMINAL JAIL, *at Tannah.*

The Tenders to express the rate of Articles, per Candy, or Maund; the former, in English weight, being equal to 560 lbs., and the latter to 28 lbs. The other smaller Articles to be stated separately.

The Contracting Party, if the Tender is accepted, must deliver the whole of the Articles to Lieutenant W. A. TATE, Acting Executive Engineer, and at his Compound at Tannah, within two months from this date.

Tenders will also be received either for the whole, or for part of the undermentioned Materials, within 15 days of this date, after which time no Tender can be paid attention to.

Security for the due performance of Contract will be required.

LIST OF MATERIALS.

QUANTITY	NAMES OF ARTICLES
1,100	Brass Stones.
3,300	Candies Chunam, coarse.
132,000	Baskets of Sand.
10	Candies Coir.
2,000	Earthen Pots for Water.
2,500	Ditto Coondies.
150	Dozens of Empty Bottles, (glass).
15	Candies of Jagree.
8	Ditto Cauth.
13	Ditto Iron in bars of 1 Inch square.
3,200	Paving Stones, 1½ foot, by 1 foot.
20,000	Guzes of Calicut Plank (Teak) for Beams.
10,000	Do. Conkan Timber (Teak) for posts and battens.
100	Corge Rafters, 2nd Sort.
70	Maunds of Rafter nails.
90	Ditto Batten do.
900,000	Tiles.
3,200	Ridge Tiles.
400	Maunds Chunam, fine.
50	Brushes.
100	Maunds of Hemp.
5	Ditto of Double pointed nails.
8	Large Iron Double Padlocks for Gates.
12	Ditto ditto ditto for Doors.
81	Pair of Common Iron Hinges (14 Inches long) with Screws for Doors.
118	Ditto ditto ditto

24	Ditto Large Iron Hinges, 2 feet in length, with Screws for Gates.

N. B. Chunam to be supplied by the Bombay Candy.

By Order of Government and Instructions from the Commissary General,
T. W. STOKOE,
Capt. in Charge of Commissariat.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Tannah 29th Nov. 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીઆંથી•આપીએચને

શરકારનાં•તથા•કમીશારી•જેનરાલનાં•હુકંમથી•કતરાજ•પતર•માગીએ•છેકુ જે•શ્રી થાંણા•ગામ•મધે•શાવે કારી•બંદીખાંનો•નવો તથા•ફે જદારી•વધારવો•એ•બંદીખાંને•બાંધવા•શાહુ•હેટલ•લખા•પરમાંણે•જણશ•જોઇએ•તે•શાહુ•કરછ•કે•ઇછેલોક•આ•લખાં•પરમાંણે•જણશ•પોચાડવાનો•મખત•કરવાંનો હુમેદ•રાખતે•હોએ•તે•ધણીએ•બીડેલાં•મોહોર•બંદ•કરેલાં•કરાર•નામાં•એટલે•પરપોજલ•વુતર•પરાંત•કોકણનાં•કમીશારી•કપીશમા•મોકલેથી•લેશે•જે•કોઇ•લોક•કરાર•નામે આપશે•તેમાંઅં•આ•શંકી•જણશાનો•પડ•લખવાં•તોલ•તથા•ખંડી•અથવા•મંણ•લખી જણાવાં•દર•ખંડી ૧ ઇગરેજી•તેનાં•રતલ ૫૬૦ પાંચ•શો•શાઠ•તથા•મંણ ૧ ઇગરેજીના•રતલ ૨૮ અઠાવીશ•લેખે•આપે•તેમાંની•નાનાં•જેનશછે•તે•જુદી•લખી•જણાવી જે•ધણી•એવે•કતરાજ•કરવાને•ખુશી•હોએ•તે•મખતા•વાલાએ•આ•શંકી•જણશ•અજથી•માસ ૨ બેએ•મહીને•શ્રી•થાંણામા લેફટનેંટ•વુઇલીએમ•આરશીડ•તેટ•અફટીન•ઇકઝકીટીવુ•ઇજનેએરના•વાડામાં લઇજઇને•આંપવુ•આ•વગાર•જે•કોઇ•લોક હેટે•લખેલી•જણશા•બાબત•શંકી•અથવા•થોડી•જણશ•બાબત•મખત•કરવાને•હોએતો•આજથંકી•દીન ૧૫ પંદર•દાહાડાની માંહી•મોકલેથી•લેશે•મુદત•ઉપર•ત•પરપેજલ•મોકલેથી•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી•ને•જે•ધણી•આએ•મખતે•કબુલ•કરશે•તેની•પાશેથી•મખતો•પુરો•કરી•લેવાનો•જામીન•લેશે

શાંમાન•જોઇએ•તેની

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ચુનાની•ખંડી•મુબંઇ•ચાલ•પરમાંણે•આપવી•પડશે•કમીશારી•કાપીશ•શ્રી•થાંણાની તા• ૨૯ મી•નવંબર•શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી

T. W. STOKOE,
Capt. in Charge of Commissariat.

श्री

ज्याणीञत ढघर घेता

ज्याणीञत ढघर घेता ऐठीवे छरम्रचे प मम्रीगजी षषञष याचे कुष्मिम्रपरूष मञरमम्र म्रगतो ऐंछाणे मछघे वणीयात छाप म्रजी षप प ष्मेषराजी भेडणी घंछीघम घंधापया मजीतां घेउ ङछीष्या षीषछा छछापया त्याछ छर म्रेण्णी म्रेम घ्या उछीष्या प्रम्रणे षीषछा पोठचपपम्राछा मरैता नञपयाचा छछउयाछ त्या म्रेम्रणी म्रेर घंघ मेंषषे मञार मने पीतर प्रांत म्रेमण छेछि मम्र.छाजी छपीछांत पाठवीष्याछ घेतीष षेम्रेण्णी म्रेम मञर मने घेतीष त्यांत उघपेम्री घर षीषछेछा पाड पतीष ढेंडी छछप मण उकुष म्रणपघे घर ढेंडी १ ईष्मेषी चतष ५६० प्रम्रणे घ्यापे मण १ ईंग्रेषी रतष 2८ प्रम्रणे घ्यापे त्यातीष म्रछष षीषछा घछेत त्या षीञष्या उकुष मणपघ्या ष्यांचा छछा मरैता मघीष छेईष त्या मरैतेराञणी घ्या छपं षीषछा छष पाऊीष दोष मछीन्यानी मछघे मषष्मिर ऐष्मंषेठ पीईउम घराम्रीड तेठ घढेजीगं ईमछईम्रीपजीप ईषीषीछर याच्याप

क्रयव्याचा घडल्याव चापाजीन
१५ जीवणाचे घत पाठवील्याव
चेतीर सपीठमत सम्र मने पाठ
पील्याव मधीर मरणार सधी फे
घ मर्हता मधीर मधीर त्यावपा
झीन मर्हता पुन्हमरून घेण्याचा
मतीन घेतीर

जीनसाची याद

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५०	घुंभ घघवं ठीमचे पंग सपचे
१००	मण घभवपडे
५	मण डीजीथीरे
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१२	सीता दाम्रभ
८१	मेड घीमधी मेफंडी ई स्कुठीधा गापजी १४ पीच मघ
११८	मेडघीमधी थीडम्याव ८ पीचमघ ईस्कुठी धा गापजी
२४	मडेम्बेजी घीमधी मेफं डीमघ फुठ २ ईस्कु ठीधा

कीन्याची फंडीडीघई चाउ प
मुमीभाजी घघी

BOMBAY

AMATEUR THEATRE

On FRIDAY evening next, the 5th Dec.
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
FAVORITE COMEDY,
OF
WILD OATS.

DOORS to be opened at half past five, and the performance to commence at half past six o'clock.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs.....Upper Boxes 5 Rs.
Pit........ 6 Rs.....Gallery...... 3 Rs.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Thursday and Friday next, from ten till four.

N. B. It is requested no money will be offered at the doors.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1823.

TENDERS

WILL be received until the 20th December next, by His Majesty's 47th Regiment for Bills upon Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX & CO. to the amount of £ 800.

ROBERT MITTON,
Paymaster H. M's. 47th Regt.

POONAH,
24th November 1823.

TENDERS

WILL be received by the Committee of Pay-Mastership of H. M. 67th Regiment, until the 15th of December next, for Bills on the Regimental Agent, JAMES ASHLEY, Esq. London, for about £ 650 Sterling.

Poona, 19th November 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THIS DAY the 29th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME PLATED
ARTICLES
JUST IMPORTED ON THE
COLUMBIA,
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,
COMPRISING

HANDSOME Epergnes Silver ornaments and Rich cut Glasses, each in a Box lined with Green Baize; 24 Inch Venison Dish and Cover with Silver Edges and Shield; Plated Waiters with Silver Edges, 12, 14 and 18 inches; Curry Dishes with Silver Do. and with, or without Heaters; Pickle Frames with Rich cut Glasses; Cruet Frames with do; Liquor Frames with Rich Cut Bottles and Goblets; Cake Baskets with Silver Mouldings; Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, and Sugar Basins with Covers, Egg Frames six and Eight Cups &c. &c.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP

A Camp Service, consisting of a Plated Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Jug, Silver Mouldings and Handles *all to pack inside the Kettle.*

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PLATED WARE

AN INVOICE OF TOWN MADE CUTLERY
IMPORTED ON THE SAME SHIP.

Plain Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, twisted fluted Ivory ditto, Waterloo balance Handle Octagon best white Ivory do. do.

AND

Rose Wood Desks bound all round, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

ALSO.

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract) An Invoice of Books, many of them New Publications.

N. B. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days after the Sale, otherwise the Articles will be resold at the risk of first purchaser, he forfeiting all advantages and making good any loss.

Bombay, 29*th November* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THIS DAY the 29th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

AN Excellent Shigrampoe, with a pair of good Horses and Harness.

The owner parts with it for no fault, but being about to leave the Presidency, does not require it any longer.

Bombay, 29*th Nov.* 1823.

DRIKAT

LUGRIN SON AND CO.

HAVE exposed for Sale, on Commission, one pair of elegant six light Lustres, richly ornamented with Cut Glass Pans, Arms &c. and engraved Shades, Price Rupees 1000.

ALSO.

One Pair of very superb, Cut Glass, two light Girandoles, mounted with Cut Glass pans and Arms, cut paste drops and icicles, on Square pedestal feet, Price Rs. 300.

Bombay Nov. 29*th* 1823.

THIRTIETH
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. have received a few Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale, at 135 Rupees each.

Bombay, Nov. 29th 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY next, the 4th of Dec.
AT NOON
AT A GODOWN
NEAR THE SHOP
OF
Mess'rs. Lugrin Son & Co.

ABOUT one Hundred H'hds. of sound and well flavored PALE ALE, from the House of Barclay, Perkins and Co.

Bombay Nov. 29*th* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On SATURDAY the 20th December,
THE FOLLOWING
GOODS
RECENTLY IMPORTED,
AN INVOICE

OF Rich imitation Cachmere Shawls, of Colours with Rich double Borders, & Rich Pine ends; these Shawls, for beauty of Colours, and fineness of Fabric far surpass any hitherto imported into this place from England.

AN INVOICE.

Of Real Lace Veils plain and sprigged of sizes from 25 Inches by 43 Inches, to 34 by 46—White Martellas Shawls, Dresses Plain and Sprigged—and Footing lace of Patterns.

AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR MUSLINS.

COMPRISING

Vein Bordered imitation Handkerchiefs,—India Books, and Mulls.

Dresses, Jamdany, India Books, Sprigs—Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Leno, Flounce Dresses—Bandanna Flounce filled, and Sewed Jaconet.

Mull Collars, or Necks—Trimmings, Stripes, Flouncings—Coloured Book Flouncings.

Jamdany Pelisses 3 yards each—Jaconet Scarfs—Gown Bodies, one made up to shew the Pattern &c. &c.

KEMPT AND CO.

Respectfully acquaint the Ladies, that the foregoing will be exposed to view in their Shop on Thursday next as ticketed for Sale—and to continue till two days before the Sale.

Bombay, 29*th Nov.* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

A SUPERB copy of Macklin's Edition of the Bible with beautiful plates, in 6 Vols. folio.

Bombay, 29*th November* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, direct from Joseph Manton, Gun Maker to his Majesty, a few self Priming and detonating double Barelled Guns on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr Manton experimentally, with the view of ascertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

Bombay, 29*th Nov.* 1823.

NOTICE.

our Establishment
RUMBOLD
GE LAMB,

TO
Parents & Guardians,
MRS. ANN BOYCE
WIDOW OF THE LATE
MR. C. B. BOYCE.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform them, that she finds herself called upon to use her industry towards the support of herself and the late Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S three Children, who have no one to look to for protection but herself. She intends to form an Establishment for a limited number of Children of both Sexes, Boys to the Age of 8 years and Girls at any Age. She pledges herself that her best endeavours shall not be wanting to merit the confidence of those who may favor her with it The greatest attention shall be paid to her Pupils' Health, Comfort, Morals, and Education; she will teach the English Language, Writing, and the first Rules of Arithmetic, and to Young Ladies the usual Needle Work &c. Her terms for Boarding, Lodging, and Washing, with the above Branches of Education, will be 35 Rupees per Month,—each Pupil to be provided at their own expence, with a Silver Spoon, one Knife and Fork, a Mug, Cot and Bedding and Six Towels. Mrs. B. has accommodation ready for the reception of three or four Pupils, and should an encrease take place she will take a suitable House for their accommodation. For Mrs. B's. present residence inquire at Messrs. LUGRIN, SON and CO. and address all Letters to their care.

Mrs. BOYCE feels herself already much indebted to public favor, and she hopes that the distressed situation in which she has been so very suddenly placed will not fail to recommend her to the continuation of a Public's favor so highly distinguished for their humane and compassionate feelings.

Bombay, 28th November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 3d Dec. next,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
AN INVOICE
OF

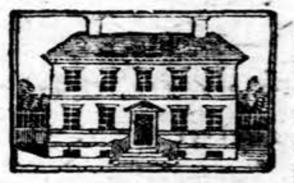
BOOTS AND SHOES from the well known House of *Geo. Hoby,*

CONSISTING OF

Overall, Hessian and Military Boots, Dress pumps, Stout and half Dress Shoes &c.

Bombay, 29*th November* 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY THE 29TH DECEMBER NEXT,
AT THE PREMISES,
THE
HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.



THIS HOUSE has been let at the Rent of £ 350, payable in England, on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824. The House may be seen on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS at any time between the hours of 10 and 4.

Bombay, 29*th November* 1823.

BAXTER AND CO.
WILL DISPOSE
OF THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY next, the 4th Proximo,
VIZ.

BOXES of Tea (10 Catties).
China Card boxes.
Clarionets, Flutes, a Serpent.
Glass Ware, Cutlery, Pickles,
Beer, Hollands, French Claret,
and a variety of other Articles.

Messrs. B. and Co. have for private Sale some superior Blankets, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, and Brussels Carpets.

Bombay, 28th November 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Encyclopedia Britannica in 20 Vols. with 9 Supplementary Numbers to be Raffled for at Messrs. BAXTER and Co's. Warehouse, are respectfully informed that the Raffle with take place on the 10th Pr

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FOR SALE
AT A
GODOWN,
IN MEDOWS STREET NEXT DOOR TO
MR. GAMA'S.

SEVERAL Desert and Breakfast Setts of very elegant China ware the former consisting of 24 Plates, 12 dishes of sorts, 1 Centre piece and 2 Sugar and Cream Bowls, the latter of 14 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 14 large Sized Tea Cups and Saucers, and 14 half pint basons and Stands, 2 large and 2 small plates and 24 Breakfast plates, all ornamented with various patterns and richly finished in burnished Gold.

Also for Sale, Pale Ale from Tickel and from Barclay, Perkins and Co. of very good quality and perfectly sound at Rs 35 per Hhd. enquire of Limjee Cawasjee at the above godown.

Bombay, 29th November 1823.

Cursetjee Burjorjee

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened for Sale in his Shop in Hummum street, next door to Bhiccajee Merjee & Co., a small investment of sundry articles of *Millinery*, lately imported per Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, Capt. I. Chapman, consisting of, Silk dresses & ditto Tartan for young ladies, ditto Tartan with Pantaloons for ditto, Embroider'd & Steel fringed Sashes of different colours, Baby's Frocks, Emb'd Jackets, Tippets & Lace Tippets, Lace Frills, a few pairs of Hand Frills, Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs and velvet and Satin Emb'd. Reticules of different colours and Patterns.

ALSO

C. B. has for Sale in his Shop a few pairs of Ladies richly ornamented steel waist *Clasps.*

Bombay 29th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE for private Sale on Commission a Pedal Harp by S. Erard, price and further particulars may be known on application to them.

Bombay, 29th November 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration to each and all the several goods and Chattels, rights and credits of
Drummer —— Eaves, H. C. Artillery.
Corporal Samuel Fishers, ditto.
Gunner Thomas Shorrocks, ditto.
—— Dennis O'Neil, ditto.
—— William Doyle, ditto.
—— William Bovis, ditto.
Private John Chapman, B. E. Regt.
Gunner Joshua Knight, H. C. Artillery.
—— Joseph Capman, ditto.
—— Thomas Gibbs, ditto.
—— Owen Matthew. ditto.
—— John Dougan, ditto.
—— Patrick Arkwright, ditto.
Serjeant John Galagan, ditto.
Gunner Henry Walker, ditto.
—— William Shuff, ditto.
—— Robert Smith, ditto.
—— John McIntosh, ditto.
—— William Rice, ditto.
—— Roger Fisher, ditto.
—— Mathew O Gara, ditto.
—— Thomas Armstrong ditto.
—— William Ledwick, ditto.
Drummer Class Beyan, ditto.
Sub-Conductor — Hely, Ord. Dept.
Ensign Henry W. Pickthall, 2d | 9th N. I.
Recruit Patrick Horan, H. C. Service.
—— John Breston, ditto.
—— Timothy Howard, ditto.
Corporal Thomas Oliphant, B. E. Regt.
—— William Yeoman, ditto.
Fifer Charles A. Moore, ditto.
Private James Brazil, ditto.
—— Archibald Fleming, ditto.
—— Mathew Parrott, ditto.
—— Daniel Gavin, ditto.
—— John Barker, ditto.
—— Alexander Paterson, ditto.
—— John Budd, ditto.
—— Thomas Boland, ditto.
—— George Crowthers, ditto.
—— James Ford, ditto.
—— Francis Dougherty, ditto.
—— Isaac Charles, ditto.
—— Thomas Veazey, ditto.
—— James Murray, ditto.
—— William Waring, ditto.
—— Michael Gunn, ditto.
—— James Dible, ditto.
Gunner William House, H. C. Art.
—— John Horn, ditto.
Captain J. T. Keays, H. M. 47th Foot.
Midshipman John Lewis, H. C. Marine
and E. C. Lee, Mariner, deceased, intestate, may be granted to RICHARD [illegible]ODHOUSE, Registrar on the [illegible] side of the said Court

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Advertisement.

MAJOR MORSE Commanding the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign Hungerford of the same Corps, after paying Servants' Wages and Regimental debts, has deposited the Balance amounting to Rupees Seven Hundred and Sixty in the Hands of the Sub-Treasurer of Bombay.

Bombay, 28th November 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of METTA NATHOO SUNKER deceased having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to PURSOTUM BHOWAN of Bombay Banian Merchant and Inhabitant, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

W. T. BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

Bombay 28th November 1823.

To,
The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR,

The confusion of ideas of your Correspondent "Oliver" is amusing, he admits the triteness of the remark that "Looker on" was no Observer and then halts on a sudden, requiring proof of the admission; truly, as Sir Anthony Absolute says, he is a most polite arguer. My opinion, expressed that the generality of the Subscribers to the Baroda Races were satisfied with the late regulation of the Stewards, will carry, I imagine, as much weight as Oliver's assertion to the contrary and be equally convincing as his ingenious reasoning that because the objection made by "Looker On" was plainly stated it did not convey an insinuation! The reference made by me to your readers in general (in answer to the inuendo of "Looker On") to the plans of the Baroda and Kaira Races, was I conceive, all that was necessary to decide the degree of sporting spirit existing at those places, and leave to their judgment to determine at which Station it most preponderates. I take no claim to any *originality* of idea in a matter of such common opinion as "that the liberality of some would be influenced by being able to produce a Horse to run," but the galled Jade will wince, Oliver's feelings are *too* sensitive!

Sir,
Your most Obedient.
ROLAND,

FRONTIERS
17th Nov. 1823.

* * *

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Every thing by starts and nothing long."

MR. EDITOR,

You have such a laconic, plain way of telling your tale, that you are no time in getting to the end of a story. You will sometimes intimate as much news in one number, —nay, I have seen one of your Extras contain the heads of as much public intelligence, as with proper husbandry, and a liberal intermixture of hints and *inuendo* from yourself, might have been a great treat to your readers for two months.

You can have no idea how this "matter of fact" manner blunts the feelings of readers like me. At one time, I am so elevated that I jump up, and am like to overturn the table, and the next, I am in such a state of lethargy that I lean back in the chair with both my feet elevated upon the table, and cannot reach myself a cup of tea, on Saturday morning at breakfast, until it is handed me.

I usually get up half an hour earlier on Saturday morning than any other day, to indulge myself with the treat of an early perusal of the Courier. When I am not led to expect any important intelligence, by a recent arrival from Europe, I generally begin with the Advertisements, and read the whole paper, consecutively, from beginning to end. On ordinary occasions, I have usually got through all the Sales of Horses, Pickles, Buggies, Pale Ale, Hams, and other articles of Ladies dresses—have got to the end of the "General Orders," (passing rather obliquely the protracted discussion on the "Rent of land") and am generally ready to commence with your own observations by the time breakfast is ready.

Last Saturday morning I had read all the 'fore-mentioned particulars: with "Black —Maiden blush, carnation—Voilet colour—Poppingjay green" &c. &c. when breakfast was announced; and was just debating with myself whether I would peruse your *Epitome* or have a cup of tea, as the boy was pouring it out. Being rather a newsmonger, I declared [illegible] the *Epitome*. But judge of my [illegible]t when I read, "We [illegible]er" &c. "Hang it" [illegible]here have I been fast [illegible]ow I am [illegible] far as I was able, from me; and after finishing my breakfast, went to the office without once again looking at it. "We have scraped together" quite paralized me: altho, by the bye, your last paper contained, as I afterwards found, much interesting news: which for the want of being differently introduced, I lost till I returned to dinner.

Now, had you intimated that "some *important intelligence* will be found in our subsequent columns:" and afterwards added that, "several interesting particulars are omitted, till our next number, for want of room," I would not only have read the whole of the paper thro' (and I would not have been disappointed), before I had finished my breakfast; but even at this moment I would have been debating, in my own mind, what the "interesting particulars" were, I was, in that case, led to expect. "Probably" I would have been saying to myself "an expedition to China, or the Scind country, or the Coast of Arabia!" Instead of which, here am I sitting without the smallest expectation, till a fresh arrival from Europe, all owing to your candid manner of stating matters as they really are.

I will now give you a specimen of my plan, were I an Editor. I believe it was either Dr. Goldsmith or Johnson, who first recommended it in England; and, I "Jagganath the second" have the honour of recommending it to you.

"SECOND EDITION"

"We stop the press to communicate to our readers, that a vessel has arrived from the Persian Gulph, which brings most important intelligence."

"A serious affray has taken place in the cantonment at Deesa, in which the military were engaged, and several lives are lost."

On the following week, you might dilate a little.—

"Several of the Europeans in the Persian Gulph have fallen victims to a fatal fever. We do not wish to mention *names*, unless the imprudence of our Cotemporary oblige us to speak out, till the departure of the ships for Europe, which are expected soon to sail."

"The affair at Deesa, alluded to in our last, originated in a dispute between a Bheestie and a Ghora-wala, the former struck the latter for taking his water: a Puckalie interfered to stop the affray, but having imprudently leaned his *Hooqa* against the mats of the Ghora-wala's tent, the hut caught fire & was consumed to the ground: two Paria dogs and a Bussorah cat fell victims to the all devouring element!"

This is a proper manner of working up news. When I have more time you shall hear further from

JAGGANATH THE SECOND.

BOMBAY
28th Nov. 1823.

We are obliged to "Jagganath the second" for his hint, and shall take the matter into consideration.

ED

* * *

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st November 1823

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT Holden Dunbabin of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Lieut. Colonel M. Kennedy, Commanding Officer in the Southern Concan, to proceed to Baroda on his private concerns for a period of six weeks from the date of his leaving Bombay.

Captain William Miller of the Regiment of Artillery is allowed a Furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate for a period of nine months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1823.

The Commissary General, being about to proceed on the annual tour of inspection of the principal stations of his Department according to Sect. I Art. II of the Commissariat Regulations, will continue during his absence to conduct the general superintendence of the Department.

Lieutenant Molesworth, Assistant Commissary General, will conduct the Commissariat Duties at the Presidency during the Commissary General's absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Charles James Westley of the 10th Regiment N. I. Interpreter in Hindoostanee, and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment, vice Hancock proceeding to Europe on Furlough,—Date of appointment 15th Nov. 1823.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1823.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieut. C. Hagart of the European Regiment a Furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The verses by a lady came too late for insertion, they shall have a place in our next number.

THE COURIER.

BOM

port. of the Albion from Liverpool the 1st of July, and as she has brought a plentiful supply of Newspapers to the end of June, we are enabled this week to do something towards filling up the chasm, left between the middle of that month and the date of the scanty portion of news brought by the Columbia, of the 14th to the 21st July.

We have selected from the Parliamentary proceedings, those of the 19th June as being particularly interesting to Indian readers. The Bedfordshire petition against the burning of widows in this country is highly creditable to the Philanthropic feelings of the petitioners and we sincerely hope it may be followed by others from different quarters of the Country; not that we expect any legislative enactment to follow from these petitions at home, but every thing that tends to bring this barbarous practice more and more into public notice, must in the end assist to overthrow it.

The discussion respecting the *soi-disant* Princess Olive of Cumberland, will be found amusing; and we imagine this would-be slip of Royalty will now be consigned for life to the neighbourhood of St. George's fields.

We are requested by the Managers of the Theatre to state that in consequence of unforeseen occurrences, the performance of the Comedy of Wild Oats is unavoidably postponed until Friday evening next.

Being aware of the obstacles that have for some time retarded the progress of these delightful and rational amusements, we cannot sufficiently applaud the persevering exertions of our Gentlemen Amateurs engaged in the present performance, and we trust they will be rewarded on Friday evening with the smiles and approbation of all the FAIR and BRAVE of our Island.

The following intimation of the suppression of the Calcutta Journal was received on Wednesday last.

Circular to the Proprietors and Subscribers of the late Calcutta Journal.

REVOCATION OF THE LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the subjoined letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 6th instant, but not received until to-day, revoking the licence for publication of the Calcutta Journal, it is of necessity discontinued. As the late Restrictions, however, relative to the Indian Press, do not extend to the publication of Auction Catalogues, Advertizers, &c., the public is hereby informed, that the Calcutta Journal Daily Advertizer will still be continued to be printed, published, and circulated, as usual.—*Nov.* 7, 1823.

To Messr's John Francis Sandys, John Palmer, Geo. Ballard and Peter Stone D'Rozario.
[GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN.

You were apprized by my official letters of the 18th of July and 3d of September last, of the sentiments entertained by the Governor General in Council in regard to the repeated violation on the part of the Conductors of the Calcutta Journal, of the rules established by Government for the regulation of the Periodical Press.

The Editor of the Calcutta Journal, notwithstanding those communications, has since, by the republication in successive numbers of that Newspaper, of numerous Extracts from a Pamphlet published in England, revived the discussion of topics, which had before been officially prohibited, and has maintained, and enforced opinions and principles which, as applicable to the state of this Country, the Governor General in Council had repeatedly discouraged and reprobated: the Extracts themselves so published containing numerous passages which are in direct violation of the rules prescribed by Government under date the 5th of April last.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has in consequence this day been pleased to resolve, that the license granted by Government on the 1[illegible]th of April 1823, authorising and empowering John Francis Sandys, and Peter Stone D'Rozario, to print and publish in Calcutta a Newspaper called "The Calcutta Journal, of Politics, and General Literature," and supplement thereto issued on Sundays entitled and called "New Weekly Register and General Advertizer for the Stations of the Interior, with Heads of the latest intelligence published as a Supplement to the Country Edition of the Calcutta Journal," shall be revoked and recalled, and you are hereby apprised and respectively required to take notice that the said License is resumed, revoked and recalled accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
the 6th Nov. 1823.

From another circular received late yesterday afternoon, we learn that arrangements are in contemplation for establishing a new publication from the Columbian Press, which, it is stated, "will prove in every "respect as worthy of patronage as that "which has been suppressed."

A full account of the proceedings of the Steam Navigation meeting at the Townhall of Calcutta, on the 5th instant, is given in a subsequent page and we subjoin the result of the first meeting of the Committee appointed to forward the measure.

"We are sorry we have it not in our power to lay before our readers [illegible] no instance to exceed 70 days, either by the Cape of Good Hope or the Red Sea, in Vessels of British Register, and of not less than 300 Tons Burthen. Government are to be solicited to patronize the scheme, and Circulars are to be sent to solicit subscriptions. The Rules and Regulations to be printed. The very liberal Sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees was instantly subscribed by the Committee.

[*John Bull 11th Nov.*

The following paragraph is among the English Extracts in the Calcutta John Bull.

Courier June 28.—Gravesend—Arrived the *Waterloo*, Living. *Phœnix*, Weynton and *Barkworth*, Green, from Bombay; and the *Belle Alliance* Ralph, from Bengal.

On the subject of the expected increase of the Army in India, we have extracted the following paragraph from the Madras Courier of the 18th instant, which is stated to be an extract of a letter from a high Military authority.

"Every Corps in India, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Engineers are to be placed upon the same footing. The present Battalions are to be formed into Regiments, of One Colonel or Lieut. Col. Commandant,—1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 12 Lieutenants and 5 Ensigns."

We understand that Government has sanctioned the temporary appropriation of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Hastings, to the purpose of performing Divine Service every Sunday, to such of the European Sailors in the harbour as may find it convenient to attend, and that the Senior and Garrison Chaplains have kindly undertaken to perform this duty alternately.

We hear that H. M. Ship Leven, Captain Owen, which arrived here on Sunday last from the African Coast, in quest of refreshments, will go from hence to Muscat, for the purpose of surveying the coasts of Arabia and Africa, and to proceed in that direction until she join the other vessels of the surveying squadron, to the Southward of the line.

The Lord Castlereagh, Captain Durant, will sail for England in the course of to-morrow. The following Passengers are going by this ship. *To England*—Major and Mrs. Morse & 2 Children, Major Windham, Major Litchfield, The Revd. F. Spring, Lieutenant H. Hancock and Lieutenant C. H. Johnson. *To the Cape*—Captain and Mrs. Miller, C. Jameson Esq.

We are informed that the Dorothy will sail for Liverpool on the 7th, and the Katherine Steward Forbes for London on the 10th proximo.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Taylor, Madras Cavalry.
Surgeon A. Gibson, 10th Regiment.
Lieutenant Congreve, Artillery.
Lieutenant and Adjutant John Watts, B. E. Regt.
Ensign P. French, 2d | 12th Regiment.
Lieutenant Watkins, B. E. Regiment.
Lieutenant Hubbard, B. E. Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Crozier, B. E. Regiment.
Ensign L. G. Jacob, 2d | 1st Grenadier Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel F. Pierce, Artillery.
Captain F. Roome, Superintendent Cadet Establishment.

Departures.—Lieut. & Adj. J. Swanson, 2d | 10th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Johnston,
Captain Hamilton, Deputy Judge Advocate General
Major Wh[illegible] 2d | 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Kennett, 2d | 12th
Lieutenant Thomas Briggs, 2d | 12th.
Lieutenant Jackson, Invalid Battalion.
Major Preston, E. Regiment.
Lieutenant E. Hunt, 1st Battalion Grenadier Regt.
Lieutenant J. D. Brown, 2d | 5th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—November 23d His Majesty's Ship Leven Captain W. F. Owen, from Mozambique, 15th October.

24th Ditto Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahamud, from Surat.

25th Ditto Chacer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy from Surat.

Departure.—November 26th, Ship James Scott, Captain John Mackinzie, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the James Scott.—Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Hungerford, and W. L. Cleland Esq.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—None.

Departure.—November 14th, Ship Boyne, Captain Thomas Lawson, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—Nov. 3d Ship Lady Blackwood, J. Hall, from San Blas Coast, South America, 16th June.

5th Ship John Taylor, George Atkinson, from Liverpool 22d June.

Do. Kingston, W. A. Bowen, from London 25th May, Madeira, Cape of Good, Hope and last from Madras 18th Oct.

Do. Malabar, R. S. Fielder, from Bombay, Madras and Rangoon 20th Oct.

6th Albion, W. Swainson, from Liverpool 1st July.

Do. Brig Bombay Merchant, Casseen, from Bombay 12th September and Calicut 28th ditto.

10th Ship Royal George, Capt. William Reynolds, from England 19th June, and Cape of Good Hope 13t September.

Departure.—Nov. 5th Brig St. Antonio, S. Ashmore, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

6th Ship Lady of the Lake, Capt. W. Cockell, for Coringa.

8th Ship Stentor, Capt. Thomas Harris, for London.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—On Monday the 24th Instant, Mr. Joaõ Joze Fernandes to Miss Rita de Lima e Souza.

On Tuesday the 25th Instant, Mr. Braz Barretto, to Miss Anna Maria Fernandes.

Births.—At Ellichpoor on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Browne, H. M's, 24th Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 21st Instant, Mrs. Bennett, of a Daughter.

At Surat on the 23d instant, the Lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d Batt. 7th Regt. of a daughter.

At Sans Souci, on the 28th instant, the Lady of J. H. Farquharson Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

Deaths.—On the 20th instant at Pholadpoor at the age of 32, the Revd. Donald Mitchell one of the Missionaries of the Scottish Missionary Society, whilst on his way to Sattarah for the benefit of his health. He has left a disconsolate widow and two children to bewail his loss.

On the 21st instant, Lieut. J. Attenburrow of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regt. second son of J. Attenburrow Esq. of Nottingham; sincerely regretted by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Poonah on the 18th instant, Lucy Letitia, the infant daughter of Capt. M. L. Gallwey of the 5th N. I.

At Surat on the 23d instant, Caroline Augusta the infant daughter of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I.

At Camp Kalowta near Choke, on his way from Jaulna to Bombay, Lieut. Wynne F. Lewis of the Madras Artillery.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Jaulnah, on the 2d instant, Captain Johnson Wilkinson, Madras Artillery, to Hannah Ann, third Daughter of the Revd. Robert Fenwick, of Kyloe and Lowick, Northumberland.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d instant, Garrison Serjeant Major W. Chapman, to Miss Mary McEwen.

Births.—At Bangalore, on the 4th instant, the wife of Quarter Master Henderson, of the Horse Brigade, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, the Lady of the Revd. Alexander Webster, Senior Minister of the Scotch Church of a Daughter.

At Vepery on the 12th instant, Mrs. J. P. Cropley, of a Daughter.

Death.—On the 6th of November, at the house of Captain A[illegible]tock, Paymaster of Masulipatam; Lieutenant [illegible] A. [illegible]arroll, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Commillah, on the 1st November, by the Revd. W. Parish, Lieut. P. Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Emily Maria, daughter of William Terr[illegible]nean, Esq. of Sylhet.

On the 6th November, at the Cathedral, H. Cavell, Esq. 1st Garrison Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Jane Poole.

At Barrackpore, on Saturday morning, the 8th November, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Lieut. Vincent Shortland, to Miss Mary Charlotte Defouchy.

At Berhampore, J. J. Snodgrass, Esq. Lieut. and Adjutant His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to Maria Mc Donald, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.

Births.—At Saugor, on the 17th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Col. Perkins, of a Son.

At Keitah, on the 21st October, the Lady, of Lieut. Col. Nation, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 22d October, the Lady of Robert Limond, Esq. 15th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 29th October, in Fort William, the Lady of J. Sullivan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 29th October, the lady of Capt. William Hodgson, 13th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 30th October, the lady of Capt. W. B. Salmon, of a son.

On Saturday evening, the 1st November, Mrs. William Duhan was safely delivered of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 7th November, the lady of J. Bell, Esq. of a son.

Deaths.—At Saugor, on the 17th October, the infant Son of Lieut. Col. Perkins, a few hours after its birth.

On the 5th November, the infant daughter of Mrs. J. P. Bellew.

On the 6th November, Mr. Daniel Hogan, aged 22 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 14, 1823.

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d per Madras Rupee
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 35 to 36 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 8 to 10 „

The *Boyne*, having sailed for Calcutta this morning, not a single Vessel now remains in the roads.

The *Columbia*, Captain Chapman, from Liverpool the 25th of July had touched at Cannanore, bound for Bombay; and we shall lose no time in laying before the Public the details we are hourly, and anxiously awaiting.

[*The Gazette, Saturday Nov. 15th.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium* (Holiday)	35	12	*a*	36	
non-Remittable, *ditto*...	11	8	*a*	12	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3	0	per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...	2	8	———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ...	4	0	———
Ditto 2 months certain...	3	8	———

BANK SHARES—Prem, 56 to 58 per Cent —Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.] s. d. s. d.	Calcutta.	s. d.		[Sell. s. d.
1 10 *a* 1 10½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee....	1 10½	*a*	1 11
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees........................	92		*
	Madras ditto, 94 *a* to 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees................			*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. W. O. Salmon, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1823.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Head Quarters Cawnpore 24th, *Oct.* 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Neemuch on Friday the 5th day of September, 1823, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Penny, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is President. Lieutenant Charles William Heriot of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st—"For having at Neemuch, shortly after the closing of a Monthly Military Court, assembled on or about the 12th of November, 1822, and before which certain Bazar Debts of his (Lieutenant Heriot's,) became the subject of investigation, falsely stated to Captain Englehart the President of the said Court, that Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, the Commanding Officer of the Station, had promised to tear the proceedings of the Court the moment they were received, such assertion being a direct violation of truth, highly disgraceful to the Character of an Officer and Gentleman.

2d—"For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having on or about the 11th of November, 1822, beaten and ill-treated, and suffered to be ill-treated a Native Butcher who had applied for payment of his Bill, previous to his (Lieutenant Heriot's) leaving the Station, and which demand was, subsequently adjudged by the said Monthly Court to be just and reasonable.

3d—"For having at the same time and place, on the occasion of the said Native Butcher expressing his intention of complaining to the General Officer Commanding the Division, of the ill usage he had received made use of the following expression—'You have no business to mention the General's name here, he has no business with my private affairs,' or words to that effect.—such conduct being highly disrespectful, and contemptuous to the authority of his Superior Officer, and subversive of Military discipline."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision;

Finding—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, and the matter which the Prisoner has alleged in his Defence, is of Opinion that he is Guilty of the 1st Charge, and that he is also Guilty of the 2d Charge, with the exception of the words 'conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman.'

"With respect to the 3d Charge, the Court is of Opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of having used the words imputed to him, but acquits him of intentional Disrespect.

Sentence—"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the 1st Charge, and also of so much of the 2d and 3d Charges as is specified in the Finding.—Sentences him Lieutenant Charles William Heriot, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Dismissed from the Service.

Not Confirmed.

(Signed) EDWD PAGET.
General, Commander in Chief in India.

Although the Commander in Chief concurs in the View of this Case taken by the Court, still he is of Opinion that there was so decided an Irregularrity on it's part in admitting as Evidence the Proceedings of a Court of Award, which Court of Award *had acted illegally* in administering an Oath (tho' at his own Request) to Lieutenant Heriot by which anomalous Proceeding the Prisoner is placed in the Position of appearing as an Evidence on Oath (*and that Oath illegally administered*) against Himself, that His Excellency has determined not to confirm the Sentence of the General Court Martial.

Lieutenat Heriot is accordingly to be released from His Arrest but having more than sufficiently proved himself unfit to perform the Duties of his Station, and it having been represented to Sir Edward Paget by the Court that the state of his Health is deplorable, he having been deprived of the use of both hands and feet by a Paralytick Affection, the Commander in Chief has decided to submit to Government his Recommendation that he may be removed to the Invalid Pension List.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt Genl. of the Army.

AN Extra Bankshall Report yesterday, announced the arrival of the Chartered ship *Royal George*, Captain Reynolds, from England the 19th of June, and the Cape of Good Hope the 13th of September.

Passengers per Royal George, from England.—Mrs. E. M. Wood; Master James Templeton Wood; Misses Eliza Sophia Templeton, and Anna Gullans Templeton; Captain Thomas Dundas, 24th Regt. N. I.; Captain George Hawe,s 26th Ditto Ditto; Captain David Mason, 25th Ditto and Captain Adam White, 30th Ditto Ditto; Mr. Augustus; Mr. W. Stewart, Assist. Surg. Mr. Charles Porteous

From the Cape of Good Hope.—George Ford, Esq. of the Civil Service; Miss Amelia L. Williams, Miss Flora Tucker (infant.)

The *Clydesdale*, Captain McKellar, sailed from the Cape on the 13th September for England.

[*The Government Gazette November 10th.*

[GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.]

Calcutta Assemblies-At a meeting of the Stewards, for the Calcutta Assemblies held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 6th November, (this day.) 1823—it was unanimously resolved, on consideration of reasons then stated, that refreshments in the form of a standing supper, shall henceforth be laid out in the side rooms above stairs, and that a regular supper of one table be provided in the marble hall below stairs at one o'clock for those who may choose to partake of it.

2d. Resolved, that in future the Stewards shall attend as they stand on the list for the purpose of superintending the supper, details &c. Messrs. Gunter and Hooper accordingly are desired to write to the Stewards whose turn of duty it may be, advising them of that circumstance, and requesting that in the event of their not being able to attend, they would have the goodness to state the same.

3d. Resolved, that on those nights on which the Governor General may honor the balls with his presence all the Stewards be considered on duty.

4th. That to three Stewards specially on other occasions in general, all arrangements of minor importance are entrusted, and in the event of anything occuring which may require their interference, their decision be considered conclusive. At the same time the official assistance of every Steward, who may be present will be always acceptable and expected.

5th That the Ball shall always open with an English Country Dance, in one, two or more sets; and that during the evening, Country Dances take their turn alternately with Quadrilles, under the controul and direction of the Stewards.

6th. Resolved, that the Stewards on duty may retire at two o'clock.

E. Barnett, *President*
[*John. Bull. Novem. 11th.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was held yesterday at the Town-Hall, agreeably to requisition, to consider the feasibility of establishing a communication between India and the mother country, by means of Steam navigation. After the requisition had been read by the Sheriff, he proposed that the meeting should proceed to elect a chairman, and suggested that Captain Johnston would not be exactly a fit person, as he would have to enter into explanations, and to satisfy the meeting on points connected with the practicability of the proposed scheme. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was proposed as chairman, but declined accepting the office. He stated that he was utterly incompetent to discuss or to decide on the merits of the question they were met there to consider; and he should, therefore, propose a gentleman who was more competent by age, by character, and rank in society, to fill the chair on this occasion. He begged to propose Mr. Harington. With respect to Lieutenant Johnston, he imagined that he must be called upon, as had been stated, to give explanations as to the feasibility of his plan, and to take, in short, a very active part in the discussion they were about to engage in; and he therefore, could not be a fit person to fill the office of chairman, whose duty it was rather to preserve order and to regulate the meeting, than to take any prominent part in the discussion.

Mr. Harington having been accordingly elected to the chair, rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect. He stated that he must commence by a confession, that he knew little more on the merits of this question, then he had gathered from what had already appeared in print here; and he might indeed say, that all he had heard was on one side of the question. From his friend Lieutenant Johnston, he had naturally learnt all the reasons that tended to shew the practicability of his scheme. He need scarcely, he imagined, state, that he perfectly coincided in the sentiments of his friend, in appreciating the advantages that would accrue to passengers going from, or coming to, this country; to the interests of the commercial body; and to the private intercourse of friends and relatives in India, and Great Britain, from the success of his plan. On its practicability, however, he was unable to decide; or, indeed, to discuss at all the merits of the question. His deficiency in this respect, would, however, be amply compensated for, by the talents of his friend Lieutenaut Johuston, and by the intimate knowledge of the subject he must have acquired, by having devoted several years to the consideration of it. He would give the meeting every information they might wish for on this interesting question. For himself, he was anxious to hear stated, the objection that might exist to the practicability of the scheme; for he thought they should all be urged and considered. It would be for the meeting, he conceived, to decide on this point, *viz* the feasibility or the infeasibility of it; and then to leave it to a committee to consider of the means of carrying the scheme into effect, if it should be deemed practicable; or if, on the other hand, it should be decided to be the reverse, then, the proceeding in the matter might terminate at once in that meeting. Mr. Harington observed, that his own idea differed from the opinions of his friend Lieutenant Johnston, as to the mode of first attempting the communication proposed by him; he, Mr. Harrington, thought, that instead of two vessels on this side of the isthmus, under the control of a committee here, and two more on the other side of it, under the management of a committee at home; it would be better, in the first instance, to have only one boat on each side of the isthmus, both under the control of one company here; the funds required for this plan, would not be greater than for the other; and though they should commence on this limited scale, it would be easy to extend their plan, should success encourage it. The only important doubt seemed to him to be, whether, the scheme be, or be not, practicable, on the whole, without danger of loss; he would not say, hope of profit; because, he took it for granted, that the object of the scheme was rather to promote their comforts, and the celerity of their intercourse with the mother country, than the attainment of emolument; and it would only be necessary, therefore, on engaging in the scheme, to see that they should be indemnified against loss. Mr. Harington then stated the amount of capital that he

(*Continued in the Suppliment.*)

ted for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE* Prabhoo, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
NTS and ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE wil FULLY RECEIVED.
d to give Notice thereof to the Prop due attention to their Orders.
the day o

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

conceived would be necessary to embark in the undertaking, in the manner suggested by him; but our reporter could not distinctly hear the sum mentioned. He concluded by again expressing his hope, that if any gentlemen present, had any objections to advance against the feasibility of the proposed scheme, they would come forward and state them, that they might then be able to determine, whether it were advisable or not, to go further into the consideration of it; and if it were deemed practicable, at once appoint a committee to consider the means of carrying it into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, R. N. then presented himself to the meeting, and after stating that i was the first time he had ever appeared before so numerous an assembly, with the purpose of addressing it, he expressed his fears that had he trusted to his memory, he might have omitted much that he wished to say on the important and interesting question they had met to discuss; and he should therefore, with their permission, read from a written paper what he deemed it necessary to address to them on this occasion. He then read from a paper in his hand as follows:—

Gentlemen,

On perusing the report of the British House of Commons, drawn up in committee on the very interesting subject, to which with due respect, I have ventured to call the attention of the Indian Public, I mean the possibility of navigating the largest seas, in Steam Vessels, I became convinced of its practicability and by degrees of the superior advantages in point of safety as well as expedition, which must follow the introduction of a communication by Steam Vessels between ourselves and the parent state.

A Prospectus, of which copies are lying on the table, has been drawn up from the best information with respect to the probable expenses which would be attendant on such an establishment.

I have therein proposed, that the route should be, across the Isthmus of Suez, and I give a preference to this route, first because in point of distance it is one third less than the route by the Cape of Good Hope, the former being 8, the latter thirteen thousand miles; secondly by this route vessels would be less exposed to tempests or gales of wind; and thirdly, because it offers more convenient depots for fuel.

In opposition to these advantages, the chief is probably the passage across the Isthmus; and to persons who have never visited Egypt, this undertaking appears formidable; the contrary is however, the case, with those who have returned to Europe by that route, and with whom I have had opportunities of conversing.

With a very little labour, a good road might be made for a considerable extent; one already exists, and if completed, there would be no obstacle to the use of comfortable carriages for the performance of the journey. On this subject, I have had the opinion of two very intelligent and competent gentlemen; the one Mr. Briggs, whose name it is sufficient to mention; the other Mr. Asoona, a Turkish gentleman, ambassador from the Bey of Tripoli, whose acquaintance I made in London.

I inquired of him respecting the expense of camels and the best means of conveyance; his answer was, Sir, make the Pasha a present of 2 or 3,000 dollars; and he will order 100,000 men to work, who within a month or six weeks will make a carriage road, over which you may drive a coach and six; the journey is short, not exceeding 100 miles and may be performed in two days with ease.

The Plague, for I consider it my duty to bring forward all objections which have presented themselves, in order by discussion to determine whether they really militate against the object of this Meeting; the Plague there, is an evil against which every Englishman carries an antidote in his constitution; it is an evil more terrible in idea than in effect, and the precaution taken by Europeans in Plague countries, are effectual in the prevention of it. In the most populous towns when visited by the most destructive Plague, Europeans have seldom been known to suffer. In the dreadful Plague which ravaged Malta in 1813, death was confined to the Natives; no one Englishman was affected.

The Plague can only be communicated by contact: the scarlet fever, the measles, the cholera morbus, are a thousand times more to be dreaded, since they cannot be avoided by prudence or precaution. By prosecuting the route proposed in the prospectus, all towns with the exception of Suez, will be avoided; and the little danger which might have been dreaded will by this arrangement be removed; and I may here remark, that the Quarantine to which vessels arriving in England from Alexandria, with a clean bill of health, are subjected, does not exceed at furthest, 5 days, the time necessary for a reference to the Privy Council. Under the present Governor, Egypt has been rendered safe to the Traveller; plunder and robbery, with one exception, have for many years, been unheard of; and with a proper escort, no danger of that nature need be apprehended.

Neither do I imagine that any serious inconvenience, would result to travellers, or to the Steam Company, from any sudden revolution in the Government of Egypt. Self interest and pecuniary emolument are the ruling passions, the main springs to action with every Turkish Despot; and the continual arrival and departure of so many passengers, would prove too prolific a source of riches to be sacrificed to caprice. I have never visited Egypt; but I have wandered alone and unarmed in the mountains of Lebanon, I have strayed into the Deserts of Tora many miles from the towns, with only a Janissary to attend me. I have encountered tribes of Arabs who have treated me with civility and courtesy.

The name of an Englishman is every where a safeguard. The inconvenience of changing from one Vessel to another has been mentioned to me as one objection; but a voyage in a Steam Vessel, must be considered in a very different light to a Voyage in an Indiaman. In this it is necessary to be prepared for 5 or 6 months; in that only for as many weeks. The quantity of baggage will be reduced, and I shall propose that the vessels be fitted in all respects alike, and that the cabins be furnished, by and at the expence of the Company. with couches, tables, chairs, looking glasses, &c. &c. so that the passengers will literally be without incumbrance; and the inconvenience of moving from one vessel into another, would be no more than is attendant on a week's visit to Barrackpore,, whilst the variety of landing once every sen'night of obtaining always abundance of good water, milk, and vegetables, would compensate for many little inconveniences, if any should occur. In the prospectus which lies on the table, I have calculated the expense of a complete establishment of steam vessels on both sides of the Isthmus, adequate to keep up a monthly communication with Europe. It appears to me, however, that the project will be most likely to meet with support, if confined to conveyance of passengers, to El Arish, Catich, or the Lake of Menzelet, if anchorage can there be found, leaving it to British capitalists, to form a company that will co-operate with the one now proposed; nor can the smallest doubt exist of such co-operation, as even individuals in England certain of meeting with passengers, would undoubtedly send more Steam vessels to any part of the Mediterranean to embark them.

An arrangement, however, to place beyond a possibility the disappointment of passengers, engaging here, will become a consideration of the first importance with the committee of the proposed Steam Company, should it be formed.

To carry this project into effect, I think that two vessels of 400 tons each, capable of accommodating 25 passengers; each with a dining room under the poop, should be commissioned from England, and be brought round the Cape of Good Hope. This would give very great confidence to the Indian community, and these vessels delivered in Calcutta, supposing them to bring out, neither freight nor passengers, would cost, hereby as follows:—

2 Vessels of 400 tons, at £20	£ 16,000
4 Engines of 50 horses,	10,000
Contingencies.	2000
Coals.	2000
Wages and victualling.	480
Artificers for six months.	800
Commanders and mates.	800
Insurances on £52,000.	1280
	33,360
£33,360, or Rupees.	333,600

About three lacs and thirty thousand rupees

The expence of navigating these vessels for 12 months, will probably amount to

Insurance on 330,000 at 10 per cent.	33,000
Wear and tear, 15 per cent.	49,500
Coals for 8 voyages.	90,000
Packing the Engine Piston.	4000
2 Engineers at 4000 per annum.	8000
2 Ditto at 3000 per annum.	6000
12 Enginemen at 60 per month.	8640
24 Seamen, at 25.	7200
Victualling.	4000
Table.	20,000
Commander.	7200
	237540
Making the annual outlay amount to Rs.	238,540
Add the expence of passing the Isthmus.	30,000
Total	268,540

The number of persons leaving Calcutta for England annually, may be estimated on a fair average, at about 450 or 500* of these, it is not being too sanguine to suppose, we may obtain 12 each voyage; and from Madras 3. leaving Bombay at present out of the question, since an auxiliary vessel will be required to bring from thence any persons desirous of proceeding by a Calcutta Steam vessel.

I think the charge will be considered moderate, if fixed at 1,500 rupees to the Mediterranean: and at 800 thence to England. An equal number may be expected to return at the same charge; and the two vessels will carry in all the year, 15×8×2=240 out and home; which×by 1,500, the charge for their passage, will make sicca rupees 360,000 from which, deduct an outlay 268,540 of a balance will remain in favor of the Company of 91,460, on a capital of 333,000; a profit of nearly 28 per cent without taking into consideration the carriage of letters, which from this presidency alone, amount in number to at least one lakh; and supposing a charge to be permitted of 8 annas on each letter, certainly a very light tax, and one that would be readily paid by all persons caring at all for correspondence, the proceeds on this account, would amount to 50,000 rupees, equal to 16 per cent. which added to the 27 per cent. previously calculated, would amount to 43 per cent. and I feel convinced, that after one or two prosperous voyages, the vessels will always be full of passengers, and that the charge for passage, may be very much lowered.

The spirit of enterprise which has always existed in England, has perhaps been encreased by the difficulty of employing capital advantageously. Steam navigation has certainly become a favourite speculation, offering perhaps a larger profit than can be usually obtained; and this fact induces many persons to imagine, that what is now proposed will very shortly be carried into effect by British capital, without the interference or exertion of persons in India. A stronger argument cannot perhaps be adduced in favor of the project. I cannot, however, concur in the opinion. Capitalists in England are not more easily persuaded to embark their money in schemes which they do not quite comprehend, of which they cannot ascertain the limits, and over which they can have but little, or no control, than capitalists here; and both like to watch over the progress of the speculation in which they engage, and to know the extent of loss to which they are exposed. India, they would consider as too remote; the returns would not be sufficiently quick, the undertaking embraces too many contingencies; the management must be delegated to agents.

They can hold no security for their adventure, whilst pecuniary emolument is the *only* advantage the English capitalist expects to derive: & this calculation, however well it may appear on paper, inspires no confidence in one ignorant of the nature of Indian society, and of Indian affairs, and there are, indeed, very few persons in England, who can entertain correct ideas on this subject: those who have returned from India have for the most part retired from speculations to enjoy quiet, and the commerce between London and Calcutta is confined principally to six houses of Agency. These would be ready to co-operate. I know their sentiments and I know their opinion is, that a Company should be formed here.

By what I have advanced, I do not mean decidedly to say that steam vessels will never reach India from England, through the influence of British capital. I feel convinced they will, but only after the lapse of several years; they will be extended hither by gradual advances. Madeira will first be visited; then the West Indies, South America, the Cape, and last of all perhaps Calcutta; but why not anticipate, why not determine at once to enjoy the advantages which such a communication presents?

The reasoning and the arguments of the British capitalist will not apply to the Indian public here, the scheme is understood, the limits of the speculation may be most certainly defined, and will be under the immediate observation and controul [illegible] of management. The utmost loss may be calculated to the fraction of a pice; suppose it to extend to the whole capital embarked, suppose it even to end in smoke or vapor, or probably to pass away in one grand explosion, the invidual loss will not be vexatiously great, & where so desirable an object is to be atchieved, surely it is deserving of some risk. But so much for a most improbable possibility. I calculate on considerable emolument as amongst the least advantages; others will result of the highest importance to all classes.

The civilian, the officer whose health requires or whose inclination prompts a visit to his native land, may with twelve months leave of absence pass eight in the bosom of his family. The merchant having business of importance will no longer be obliged to delegate it to an Agent: he may throw himself with his Portmanteau into a Steam Vessel, transact his business, and in a few *short* weeks resume the seat at his desk without his absence having been felt. Parents anxious for the health or education of their Children may at a comparatively trifling expense have the happiness of themselves selecting a school for them and from how much anxiety will those be relieved who have not relations or friends to whom they can with confidence commit so high a charge.

Those who do not visit England, will enjoy the advantage of receiving letters before the antiquity of their date damps in some measure the interest which a Letter is calculated to excite. Four months !!! how short a time to look forward to for an answer to a letter on which one's happiness may depend when compared to the usual term of a year; how delightful to receive in February, details of the movement of the merriments of the preceding Christmas in old England; how much will this facility of communication tend to keep alive and to strengthen in a family those affections which now alas, too frequently subside after a few years of separation.

Gentlemen, lay these considerations to your hearts, you will be brought near to your native land. Your comforts, your enjoyment, your luxuries, your own happiness here, that of your friends, your relations and your children at home must all be promoted by this establisment. How many now lingering under the effects of climate undermining their constitutions, would be able to recover and to enjoy a lengthened period of existence, not only by the speed with which they would return, but having the means which a long voyage, a long absence from their emoluments pay and allowances now prevents them from daring to look forward to. Gentlemen you are interested collectively, you are interested individually. You are all of you most strongly interested in the promotion of the establishment. I too am particularly interested, I shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of being the projector of an undertaking pregnant with advantages of the highest nature to the India Society.

After Lieutenant Johnston had concluded. the Chairman again called on the gentlemen of the meeting to state any objections they might have to advance against what Lieutenant Johnston had stated, but no one came forward.

The Chairman then informed the meeting, that Lieutenant Johnston had, in anticipation of the present meeting, sent into circulation, a sketch of two addresses, proposed to be delivered, one at the meeting in this country, and another to the public in England, after he should have been deputed by a committee here to act for them in the matter, (*vide* Calcutta Journal for September 22, page 293;) and as no gentleman had come forward to state any objections to Lieutenant Johnston's plan, he, the chairman, would read, with permission, one of a series of resolutions subjoined, after some prefatory remarks, to the latter of these intended addresses, which was to have been proposed at home, in the event of the plan having been approved of and a committee appointed to carry it into execution here. He should have been glad, however if some of the gentlemen present had come forward, on this occasion to deliver their sentiments on the [illegible]; because the public would expect them to express the sense of this meeting, as to whether the proposed scheme is feasible and desirable or not. He had hoped, that some of the members of the mercantile body, in particular, would have favored the meeting with their opinions.

(Mr. Mackillop, who was standing near the chairman, then addressed him, and the resolution referred to was not read.)

Mr. Mackillop suggested that, perhaps, the establishment of a company at home and one here, to have control of the vessels from hence to Cosseir only, leaving the subsequent conveyance of the passengers, &c. to the home committee, would be most advisable.

The chairman stated, that some gentleman near him had suggested, that there might be some difficulty in getting a company at home to co-operate with another here.

Mr. Mackillop explained, as far as our Reporter could collect the substance of his remarks; that there was a strong bias, in favor of the plan, amongst the companies at home; but whether the failure of Mr. Perkins's invention, might, or might not, have occasioned any change in their opinions, or disposition to encourage it, he could not say.

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction, at finding, that the scheme was so favorably regarded at home. He thought that the first thing to be done, was to decide, whether the scheme were, or were not feasible. that in short the sense of the meeting should be taken on this point; and if it were favorable to its feasibility, that a committee should be appointed as before suggested; if otherwise, that all further consideration of the subject should be waved. The Chairman then called on Mr. Larkins to state his sentiments.

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* Lieutenant Johnston includes children in this estimate.—Ed.

Mr. Larkins, observed, that an idea had been started by a gentleman near him,* which really appeared to him so good, that he had no kind of scruple in borrowing it; it had been suggested that a premium of £10,000 should be offered to whoever should send out a steam boat to India, that was if the sum could be raised. It would not be right perhaps to offer the sum to any individual, because some adventurer might be tempted to run out at all hazards for the sake of the reward, leaving the steam boat to be taken back by whomsoever pleased to conduct her; it should be offered to a company of individuals.

The Chairman wished to know, whether this idea originated in the opinion that the establishment of a company at home, would be preferable to that of a similar body here.

Mr. Larkins—No, not precisely in that, but merely as an inducement. I think we are too liberal here, however, to carry on any thing of the sort.

Mr. Hobhouse, observed that the object of the inducement was to get the steam packets here. If they were already out in the country, of course we might establish a company and send them away immediately. But he conceived that the great difficulty was to get them out here round the Cape. How were they to come out?

Lieutenant Johnston would undertake to get them out; he had already stated, that nothing but want of funds had prevented his attempting it before.

Mr. Paton, thought that if a committee were appointed, as the amount of the whole expence was known, that they might fix the number and value of the shares

Mr Larkins remarked, that £10,000 would induce many persons at home to engage in the undertaking.

Mr. John Hunter proposed that one half should be paid here on the arrival, and the other before hand in England, to assist in the outfit.

Mr. Larkins begged to put the motion distinctly to the meeting, that a certain premium be offered to the first Company or Society that shall bring out a steam vessel, and establish the communication between India and Great Britain, leaving the route open to their choice.

Mr Holt Mackenzie, seconded the motion. He observed, that it was generally allowed that large, and unwieldy societies, manage their affairs badly; and it might therefore be very fairly assumed considering the disadvantages, which a society of this kind formed in India, would labour under—the difficulty of assembling, uncertainty of the continuance here of its members, that the proposed plan, if entrusted to the management of such a body, would be badly carried into effect and badly managed. Any idea of profit had been disclaimed, but in point of fact, men were all influenced as Mr. Johnston had said of the Pasha of Egypt, by selfish considerations: profit, therefore, must be considered as the only permanent motive to carry into execution and conduct, the proposed plan: those who first started it, might indeed be actuated by higher and more disinterested views, but those who carried it on must inevitably look to this result of their labours or no reasonable hope could be entertained, with reference to a known law of human nature, that they would be cheerfully performed, or lead to a successful issue. Now he did think that a committee in this country were most unlikely so to conduct the scheme, as to render it profitable, for reasons that had been stated and which must, he thought, be almost obvious to all he addressed. He was decidedly of opinion therefore, that the offer of a premium to any individual here or at home, to carry the scheme into effect, was the most likely to effect the end proposed in the best, the speediest and the least expensive manner. By the offer of a premium, the undertaking was thrown open to the whole capital and ingenuity of India and Great Britain whereas by the appointment of a committee here, the management of the business must be left to an agent in England, a failure in the choice of whom might cause the whole scheme to end in loss and disappointment, By the offer of a premium, we threw the undertaking of the plan open to the competition of the men of genius of England; & if they did not succeed, he was indeed at a loss where to look for success. Another reason against the appointment of a Committee here, was that we wanted data to establish the amount of capital actually required He, Mr. Mackenzie had reason to believe, that the expences of building, a steam vessel of 400 tons would amount to upwards of £14,000. It is true that this was the estimated price: but it was well known that estimates are apt to be very fallacious. Mr. Mackillop, he believed could speak from experience on this point in reference to the Steam vessel, here (a laugh,) The estimate of the expence of building that vessel, furnished too, by a most intelligent and skilful individual, was 15,000 rupees, and she had eventually cost, he understood, 32,000. It is evident therefore, that estimates may be most deceptive and erroneous. But if that furnished in this case be correct, the premium offered would secure us the supply of a vessel here within twelvemonths from this date. The next question was, could we raise £10,000. It was assumed that the scheme would prove advantageous to the comforts of all, and profitable to many. Speaking for himself, he could say that he should willingly aid in promoting the increase of these comforts: to the mercantile body, the plan offered more weighty advantages than to others, in as much as speediness of intelligence was of more importance to them, than to any other class of society. It could not therefore be doubted, that the Indian community would subscribe to obtain these advantages. Captain Johnston, it was plain, and on the supposition, that we were to sit down quietly with a prospect of losing two lacs of rupees, to attain an object that might be effected without any such risk. He had no doubt that the community would willingly contribute two lacs to promote the communication it was proposed to establish; but if they gave two in that way, he was confident they would much more readily give *one*, as a premium in the way he had suggested.

Mr. Paton enquired whether the government would not patronize the undertaking.

Mr. H. Mackenazie replied, that he was not there on the part of the government, but simply as an individual addresing his fellow citizens at a meeting of other individuals like himself. If he were, however, to express his opinion as to the disposition of the Government, towards this undertaking, he should have no hesitation in expressing his conviction, that they would liberally support it (*applause.*) He would suggest, as an improvement to Mr. Larkins's motion that instead of offering the premium to individuals, it should run thus, that a premium shall be offered to the first Company, that shall establish a communication between India and Great Britain by means of steam navigation.

"The following Resolutions were then moved by Mr Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted.

"That it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by steam navigation, by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing; rather than by any direct attempt of so large and miscellaneous a Body, as the Indian Community, to form themselves into a society for the purpose.

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the Premium shall be granted; to obtain Subscriptions; and to adjust the other necessary details.

It was further resolved that the following gentlemen be elected to constitute a committee for the purpose above stated."

Mr. J. P. Larkins.
Mr. H. Mackenzie.
M. J. H. Harington.
Mr. J. C. Pattle.
Mr. J. J. Shakespear.
Hon'ble G. R. Lindsay
Commodore Hayes.
Capt. Bruce (Bombay Marine.)
Lieutenant Johnston. R. N.
Capt Forbes of the Engineers.
Capt. J. Jackson.
Capt. Schalch.
Mr. W. P. Master.
Dr. J. Hare, M. D.
Dr. J. Mellis M. D.
Dr. J. Grant.
Mr. G. Mackillop.
Mr. D. Clark.
Mr. J. Hunter,
Mr. H. W. Hobhouse.
Mr J. Gordon.
Mr. A. Colvin.
Mr. C. Blaney.

"On the motion of Mr. Pattle, secondedly Mr. H Mackenzie, the thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Lieutenant Johnston: after which the Meeting was adjourned for six weeks *viz.* till Wednesday, the 17th December; or such other day as may be fixed by the Committee, and notified in the Calcutta Newspaper."

J. H. HARINGTON, Chairman.

That portion of the account, of the foregoing proceedings wthich follows Mr. Mackenzie's, last address to the meeting *vizt.* the resolution, the names of the Committee, &c. down to the signature of the Chairman, is taken from the sketch drawn out by the latter: some few particulars that occurred, subsequent to the vote of thanks to Lieutenant Johnston, are therefore omitted in it. After that gentleman had returned thanks for the honor done him, and expressed his assurance, that his exertion should never by wanting to forward the object of the Meeting, or to promote the welfare and happiness of this community, Mr. H. Mackenzie rose and proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of, the day the motion was unanimously carried; several gentlemen rose at once to second it.

Mr. Hobhouse then suggested, that these proceedings should be published. Mr. Pattle seconded this motion, with an observation as to the scarcity of matter to fill the papers with, in which, however, as far as we are concerned, he is mistaken; although we most gladly find a place for an account of this interesting Meeting. The motion was agreed to; in fact it would have been of little avail to have dissented from it, unless those connected with the Press, could have been brought to concur in the necessity of withholding the publication of the proceedings. Some gentleman suggested, that the account of them should be sent to the Government Gazette; but unless the proprietors of that paper can persuade the reporters of other Journals to send to them the fruits of their labours, we suspect that any proposition of the sort, is likely to be of no more advantage to the proposer, or to the Press he patronizes, than it is evident, was yesterday produced by it.

Calcutta Journal Nov. 6, 1823

Suttee.—A Suttee took place about eight o'clock on Friday morning, at Koonaghur Ghaut, where four women, from the age of thirty to fifty, sacrificed themselves on the same pile with the corpse of their dead husband, Kumoal Chattiyer, a Coolin Bramin of Koonaghur, who was not only permitted, but paid for marrying thirty-two wives, whilst living in this world, and who departed this life on the evening of the 5th instant; directly information was sent to his different wives, who were in general living at their fathers houses, (only two of his wives lived with him;) four of those determined on eating fire, as the Natives call it; two who were living near, one at Calcutta, and the fourth at Bosborrah above Hooghly; however they were soon brought together, and the necessary permission having been obtained from the Magistrate of the district (at least so the Police people said who attended the Suttee) they surrounded the funeral pile, which they enclosed all around with a paling of bamboos, so as to prevent the escape of any who might be so inclined, after having once entered it, in less than one minute after the fire was lighted the whole of them must have been suffocated, and in less than ten minutes their bodies burnt to a coal, so excessively hot was the fire. So common is the sight in this neighbourhood, that only a few hundred people collected together to see it, and nearly all of them women. It is said that twenty two of his wives were living at his death, and it was expected more of them would have joined the four.

[*John. Bul. Nove. 10th,*

It is generally considered that Sir W. A. Court will be re-called from Spain It is now clearly evident that the King is detained by the Constitutionalists against his will. This in all probability has been equally apparent to our Ambassador and his Majesty's Ministers ever since the Removal from Madrid, but anxious as the latter must be to maintain such a situation between the contending parties as would enable them at any fit opportunity to act the part of mediators, they did not proceed to the unpleasant measure of removing the Ambassador. But when such a farce is exhibited, as declaring the King in a state of mental incapacity with the avowed purpose of again declaring him in a sound state on his arrival at Cadiz, it would be an utter abandonment of all national dignity to countenance such a proceeding by the presence of a British Minister. Accordingly Sir Wm. A'Court refused to accompany the King to Cadiz. He still remains at Seville, as also the Ministers of the other powers among them the American. Sir William had sent home despatches to the above effect, which were taken into immediate consideration—and the Messenger was on the point of returning to Seville when the *Albion* sailed. The purport of the instructions to Sir William was not known, tho' it was conjectured he was recalled·

[*John Bull Nov. 8th*

ENGLISH NEWS.

General Order, Horse Guards, June 18, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes, as part of the clothing of the infantry soldier, and of blue grey cloth trowsers, and half boots, being substituted.

Patterns of the articles intended to be adopted have been prepared, sealed, and deposited at the proper Office, in Spring Gardens, and all supplies on account of clothing for the ensuing period, are to be made in strict conformity thereto.

In order to indemnify the Colonels for the additional expence they will in consequence incur, the waistcoat hither provided with the clothing, will from the 25th December next, be considered as an article of necessaries to be furnished by the soldier, who being relieved from the cost of the long and short gaiter, as also from the stoppage hitherto made in aid of the extra expense of the trowsers, (in all cases where such have been allowed to be furnished as part of the clothing of regiments), and being, moreover, supplied with articles of a description calculated to last longer than the breeches and shoes now issued, cannot fail to be benefited by the above arrangement.

The waistcoats are to be made up, on all occasions, in strict conformity to the approved pattern.

The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the Infantry Regiments, both at home and abroad, are at all times to be in possession of a pair of white linen trowsers (conformable to a pattern which has been sealed and deposited at the clothing office), to be worn on all occasions of dress parade instead of a second pair of cloth trowsers, with which they have hitherto been required to furnish themselves.

The dark grey trowsers which were formerly supplied at the option of the Colonels are entirely abolished,

The 60th, and all Rifle Rigements, will continue to wear green trowsers, as at present established. Regiments in the West Indies will continue the use of blue serge.

With the view of placing the Regiments serving in the West Indies, whose serge trowsers are inferior in value to the cloth trowsers of the rest of the Infantry, on an equal footing with them. Three pair of cotton socks for the serjeants and two pair for the other ranks, will be furnished by the Colonel, and in future, form part of the soldier's annual equipment.

It will be perceived that the above regulations are not intended to apply to the Highland regiments, or to the Royal Staff Corps, which will continue on the present footing

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH)

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 21.—We regret to state that his Majesty's ship Leven, Capt. W. F. Owen, and Barracouta, Capt. Vidall (acting,) returned to the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of April, from their first endeavours to survey the shores Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, with the loss of eight officers and 50 men.

The speedy equipment of the Ramilies, after twenty four hours notice, must be regarded as a pleasing proof of the energy, activity, and attention to duty of the rising young Officers of the British Navy, and that the long interval of peace has not enervated the ardent and active spirits of either Officers or men. The celerity and dispatch with which ships are ordinarily fitted out in this port, and fully equipped for sea, also evince these high qualities—On the 16th of last month the Slaney came out of Dock, after thorough repair, commenced fitting out on the 18th, and is now actually ready to sail for any destination to which she may be ordered. The Larne, has been fitted out in a very short period, and will sail in a few days for the East Indies The Naiad, the Jasper, and the Rifleman, also, have been equipped in a very short time for Service.

Capt. John Filmore is appointed to the Bann, 20, vice Captain C. Phillips, promoted; Captain Skekel to the Ordinary at Plymouth, vice Palmore. Lieutenants Charles J. H. Johnston, from the Isis, to be Flag Lieutenant to Sir Chas. Paget; J. Goldie, (A) to the Queen Charlotte; J. H. Wolsely, Mersey; O. G. S. Gunning, Isis; J. Forster, to be first of the Albion; C. Lutman, to the Ganges.

Lieutenant Sayer, R. M. is promoted to the rank of Captain; Second Lieutenant Tinkler, to be First Lieutenant.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 19.—Sailed the Active, 46, Captain A. King, and the Gannet, 18, Captain W. Simpson, for Cork.—Went out of harbour, the Frolic, 10, Lieut. Barron, fitted for the Packet-service. In Hamoaze—Britannia, Superb, Windsor Castle, Bulwark, Thetis, Astrea, Sappha, Pelorus, Columbine, and Lyra.

Lord Viscount Melville, K. T. First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday night (16th instant), and on the following day his Lordship and Countess Melville proceeded to the Isle of Wight, his Lordship having in the morning been present at the half-yearly examination of the Students at the Royal Naval College and School of Naval Architecture, and the general inspection of those Establishments, by a Committee of Officers, consisting of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K. C. B. Captain Brace, and Commissioner the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. C. B. On Wednesday his Lordship came over from the Isle of Wig and dined with Sir J. H. Whitshed at the Admiralty House, and returned to Rade the following morning. His Lordship has taken up his residence at Earl Spencer's house, where he intends to pass the summ

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,

Mr. James gave notice that he would tomorrow present a Petition, signed by upwards of 1,000 of the inhabitants of New-castle-upon-Tyne, on the subject of slavery; he did not mean black, but white slavery.

Mr. Curwen presented a Petition from the Merchants and shipowners of Whitehaven, complaining of great inconvenience in consequence of the frequent detention of vessels having on board small articles not entered in their manifest Such articles were introduced clandestinely by the sailors, and without any knowledge on the part of the owners. They prayed that this evil might be remedied. The Hon. Member suggested that a remedy might be found in making it a forefeiture of wages on the part of the sailors who could be proved to be guilty of the clandestine introduction of goods, and not visit on the owners who were innocent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would give the matter his best consideration, and if he should find that the suggestion of the Hon. Member could be adopted without injury to the revenue, it should be adopted.

Mr. Curwen expressed his thanks for the readiness with which the Right Hon. Gentleman attended to the subject.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

BURNING WIDOWS IN INDIA.

Mr. Pym presented a Petition from the Clergy and Gentry of Bedfordshire, praying that the House would interfere to put a stop to the practice of burning widows in India.

Mr. F. Buxton said the Petition was signed by 2,500 persons, of the greatest respectability. Not less than 840 unfortunate women were annually committed to the flames in India. This was a fact which called for the attention of the House. The practice was accompanied with circumstances of the utmost horror. On the very same day that the child was left without a father, he became the executioner of his mother, as it often happened that he took a lighted torch & set fire to the pile on which she was to be consumed. The quantity of fuel was frequently so small, that the unfortunate victim was obliged to remain in agony till more could be procured. He would state one instance out of many that could be produced. A female about fourteen was induced to assent to place herself upon the pile. It was prepared by her uncle. She made her escape, but was brought back by her relations. She escaped a second time, and got into a water course to avoid the death that was prepared for her. She attempted it a third time, was again brought back, and was put to death by one of the spectators. No danger could arise from suppressing the practice. It was not tolerated by any other European nation that had settlements in India—the Dutch, the French, the Danes, or Portuguese. They were the only Power that permitted it. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. W. Wynn) would take it into his serious consideration. If not, he should himself propose some measure on the subject next Session.

Mr. W. Wynn said he would not enter into the discussion now, as another opportunity would occur. He need not inform the House what difficulties the subject presented. As to his feelings respecting so horrible a practice, or the principle of it, he need not say any thing; there could be only one opinion on it. But it would be very difficult to carry their feelings into operation. The circumstances of other European nations were quite different to those in which this country stood with respect to India. Their territories extended but a few miles round their various settlements, while England had to govern a vast empire with a population of 60,000,000. It appeared to him that the matter must be left to the local authorities. The custom, it should be remembered, was not a new one. There was reason to believe that it originated in the remotest antiquity. It might be traced to the time of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Hume said the attention of the Government of India had been directed to the subject. In 1795, under Governor Duncan, strong regulations were entered into against the practice, and it was prohibited by the Magistrates except at the desire of the female herself. These regulations, he thought, would be sufficient; but, from local knowledge, he should deprecate any legislative interference.

Mr. Wilberforce said he was convinced that strong recommendation from this country would be sufficient to put an end to the practice. The Marquis Wellesley found no difficulty in putting an end to another practice that prevailed in India. The most learned Pandits were consulted. They said there was not law for it, and the Marquis Wellesley put a stop to it. It could not be voluntary on the part of those unfortunate females, for they were in fact tied down to prevent their running away.

Mr. Forbes said he viewed the practice with the greatest horror; but the more they interfered it would increase. The Marquis of Hastings was obliged to allow that the missions appointed for the purpose of putting a stop to it had only added to it. Those unfortunate women would not be saved by putting an end to the practice of burning; for, as he had been informed, there were two other modes in which they might be sacrificed, by drowning and burying alive. If one were put a stop to, recourse would be had to the other.

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* We believe it was Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—ED.

Colonel Money said, that twenty years back, attempts had been successfully made to put down the practice of immolations, and it was effected without any disturbance. Reports of similar attempts had been made to Sir John Shore, by officers in different parts of the country, and it was stated by them that no ill consequences followed. Early after the Peishwa's dominions became subject to this country, the practice of immolation was successfully checked. The discussion of the subject here had already led to the best results, and he anticipated that a total end would be put to the practice before long. The information on this subject hitherto was not very correct. It was now ascertained that there was no legal sanction for it; such was the opinon of the best informed natives. The regulations that had been adopted rather increased than checked the practice. He knew this had been attributed to the cholera morbus, by which greater numbers of husbands were carried off, but it increased in those parts where that disease did not prevail. He feared, however, that the interference of Government would only increase it. The practice of burying alive, which prevailed in one caste, was completely put down by the Supreme Government.—He trusted that for the honour of the British name, and of the Christian Religion which they professed, this also would be put an end to.

The Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. F. Buxton moved for a copy of all Correspondence on the subject of infanticide in Hindostan, and of all proceedings of the India Government relative to the practice.

Mr. W. Wynn said he did not rise to oppose the motion, but he feared the corespondence would not give the Hon. Member the information he desired.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINCESS OLIVE OF CUMBERLAND.

Sir G. Noel rose to call the attention of the House to a Petition which he had lately presented to that House from the Princess Olive of Cumberland.—(*a laugh*) That he would call her. The Royal Individual had set forth in her Petition the grievances under which she laboured in consequence of the sum of 15,00*l.* bequeathed to her by her late Royal Uncle, his late Majesty, being withheld from her; by which means she was incapable of paying her debts and was kept languishing in prison. He begged leave here to state, that he deemed the claim of her Royal Highness good, just, and valid; and that to none other than a good cause would he lend his support. He contended that all the Members of the Royal Family were clearly entitled to a place upon the Civil List. It was not in the power of the King to deny that right. He (Sir G. Noel) had been bred up in the idea that, according to the principles of the British Constitution, there could be no wrong without a remedy; but this Lady had to complain of a wrong to which the remedy had been refused. That Royal Person had in her possession certain papers, with the contents of which the House and the public were acquainted—but he had it in command from her Royal Highness to refrain in his statement from every thing likely in the smallest degree to give offence to her Royal Relative or to his Maj's. Ministers,—(*a laugh,*) But he had it in command from himself—(*laughter*)---to state that should he not receive that answer to this application which he had a right to expect, he would say something very strong to both Ministers and the Crown.---(*laughing,*) He understood that it was reported that he had the Petition in his possesion for three months, and that he had been afraid to present it; but fear formed no part of his composition.---(*another.*) He trusted that all those who treated his statements with so much levity would refrain from voting on the motion with which be intended to conclude. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to state that he was one of the oldest Members in that House, having served in Parliament during the whole of Mr. Pitt's administration; that on his first election his cockades had inscribed upon them "The British Constitution;" that to that motto he had ever since adhered; and, should a Reform in Parliament take place, he should feel very much surprised indeed were he not to be again returned. The Constitution had been his watchword throughout; and if it had been corrupted through neglect, the blame lay some where. Where there was a fault, it ought to be remedied. To return to the case before the House, he was resolved to persevere---

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.

He begged that the Petition he had laid upon the table might be read.

The Petition of Olive, Princess of Cumberland, was accordingly read by the Clerk.

Sir G. Noel then proceeded—Perhaps it might not be fit for him to enforce this question, if there were any disposition on the part of Ministers to grant the Select Committee. He undoubtedly meant to present the case in such a form as not to be personally disagreeable to the rest of the Royal Family.—(*laughter*) There was no man in the kingdom more attached to the Royal Family than himself: he had worn the Prince's button for many years, and had the honour of being intimate with his present Majesty. When Prince Regent he had visited Rutland, and had no where seen tenantry more loyal than those upon his (Sir Gerard Noel's) estates. He was compelled to the present proceedings, and he hoped that the good sense and discretion of ministers would attend to the necessity of proving this woman an impostor, if she were so in fact. Such were the grounds on which he most pertinaciously took up the Claim of this lady as a Royal personage. He hoped that some Honourable Gentleman would second his motion for a Committee, without the necessity on his part of saying more. He did not wish to shirk the subject, or to pretend that he knew something that he dared not speak. He did not wish to avoid the question in any way. What he wanted was, to avoid being offensive, and he had it expressly in command to be respectful. He concluded by moving that a Select Committee be appointed to take the petition into consideration.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. He knew nothing of the petitioner, but he felt that it was the duty of ministers to inquire into her claims. and set the matter at rest one way or another. The document purporting to be the will of his late Majesty was in the possession of the petitioner's creditors; one of the subscribing witnesses to that document was Mr. Dunning; and he was informed that the only person now in existence capable of proving the handwriting of Mr. Dunning had sworn that, to the best of his belief, the signature of that name was genuine. His late Majesty was said to have died intestate, but he (Mr. Hume) thought before that supposition had been acted upon, that the will in question ought to have been examined into, and its validity decided upon. To an application from the petitioner to the Lord Chancellor, all that the Noble & Learned Lord said in reply was, that he had no authority on the subject; the only way, therefore, by which truth could be arrived at was through inquiry. He had himself seen a document in the handwriting of the late Duke of Kent, in which his Royal Highness expressed his belief that she was the the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland; seeing no other mode by which justice could be done than by inquiry, he had risen to second the motion.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, the Worthy Baronet and the Hon. Gentleman had imposed upon him a task from which he would willingly have been excused; for so ludicrous was the subject in itself, that he had not imagined that it could by any possibility be gravely entertained. The Worthy Baronet had declared under the "Royal Commands" of the Petitioner; and he (Mr. Peel) felt in consequence that the best course for him to pursue would be to prove, even to that satisfaction of the Hon. Bart, himself, that the lady in question was practising, herself, one of the most impudent impostures that had ever been attempted, or that she was the dupe of some artful and infamous person. But the Hon. Bart, had not stated the case of the Petitioner; therefore he (Mr. Peel) would. There lived in Warwickshire two brothers of the names of Wilmot; one of them was a Doctor, whose name was James: the other was named Robert. The Petitioner was the daughter of the latter, for there was proof of her baptism as the daughter of Robert Wilmot, and in that comparatively humble capacity the Petitioner had for many years been content to figure. But all at once, in the year 1817, she discovered that she was not the daughter of Robert Wilmot, but of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Comberland! however, in 1817, she did not profess to be more than the illegitimate daughter of that Prince. In that year she caused to be presented to his Majesty (then Prince Regent) a Petition, signed with her own name (Olivia Serres.) The Petition was inclosed in a letter from a person to whom she had confided the particulars of her case, who represented to his Majesty that the Petitioner was the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland and a Mrs. Payne, and that she was born in Warwick Castle. However, in 1819, she became discontented with her illegitimate descent from his Royal Highness; and she discovered then, for the first time, that she [illegible]s the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, by a daughter of Dr. Wilmot the Duke having, in 1767, privately married Miss Wilmot, and in 1769 publicly married a Mrs. Horton.---(*Much laughter here occurred from the coincidence of the name of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary being Wilmot Horton, the Right Hon. Gentleman himself joining heartily in the laugh.*)---Of course, in making that assertion, the Lady accused his Royal Highness of the crime of bigamy, and upon the deaths of Lord Warwick, and of every other person who could disprove these allegations, she asserted that the marriage between his Royal Highness and her mother took place before the passage of the Royal Marriage Act, and that consequently she was the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland.

Sir Gerard Noel here said, that, while living, Lord Warwick had given to the Duke of Kent the papers alluded to, and they did not come into the hands of Princess Olive until after the death of his Royal Highness.

Mr. Secretary Peel continued—He had only said that these papers had not been produced until after the deaths of all the parties whose signatures they purported to bear. In 1817, immediately after the death of Lord Warwick; and not until then, these papers were produced. It was true that there were other means than inference by which the falsehood of the petitioner' allegations could be proved. She asserted that she was born in 1772, that her reputed mother, Mrs Wilmot, having been about the same time delivered of a still-born child, she (Mrs. Wilmot) had been prevailed upon by Lord Warwick and Lord Chatham to nurse and educate the petitioner as her own child. On these facts alone, if such an investigation were ordered as that sought by the Hon. Baronet, the whole case could be disposed of; for if he could prove that in the two principal instances, their falsehood could be established, he would contend that he was entitled to say that he had entirely removed all doubts of the falsehood of the whole story.—(*hear hear*) If he should be able to disprove the alleged will of his late Majesty and the certificate of marriage between the late Duke of Cumberland and the mother of the Petitioner, he thought it would be quite sufficient to impeach and overthrow every other allegation. The will bore date June 1774, and was witnessed by J. Dunning, Chatham and Warwick, and was signed by the King, "George Rex." It set forth, that "in case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to our brother of Cumberland's daughter, Olive—(*a laugh*), the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, which we command our successor to pay over to the said Olive." Now this bore date June 1774, after Lord Chatham had resigned the Privy Seal; and in January, 1775, only a few months after the date of the alleged will, Lord Chatham moved in the House of Lords that his Majesty should be entreated to transmit to General Gage an order, commanding him to withdraw his troops from Boston. Now knowing the late King's sentiments respecting the American war, he (Mr. Peel) would ask, was it likely that Lord Chatham or any other person in such confidential intercourse with his Majesty as the document in question would argue, would attempt to propose such a motion,—(*hear hear.*) But Lord Chatham's own words on that occasion proved that no such intercourse existed, for he premised his motion by saying, that "having no personal access to his Majesty, he was obliged to transmit his advice through the constitutional medium of that House." The fact was that from the period of his resignation, Lord Chatham never had any intercourse with the late King, and he would ask, was it possible that a man of such a character as Lord Chatham would have ever signed a document which was ordered should be committed to the flames after the commands in it should be complied with?—a document which charged the Duke of Cumberland with the crime of bigamy, and with having served to the bastardising of his own daughter Olive?—(*hear, hear.*) The next document to which he should refer was the certificate of Dr. James Wilmot and signed by Lord Chatham, which declared that "the Princess Olive was the only child of his Royal Highness Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and bred up as his (Dr. Wilmot's) brother Robert's daughter, and that she may be known by a large spot on,---(*The Right Hon. Gentleman was interrupted by shouts of laughter which continued for several minutes, and cries of "Where? Where.*)—

Mr. Secretary Peel, I will tell you--(*continued laughter*): this document was inserted in the margin of the Petition of her Royal Highness to his Majesty. The certificate of Lord Chatham states, that "the Princess Olive may be known by a large spot of a liver colour on her right ribs"---(*loud laughter.*) This document is signed "Chatham," and "James Wilmot" Thus had Lord Chatham been called upon to certify, that a liver coloured spot might be found upon the right ribs of her Royal Highness the Princess Olive of Cumberland. --(*continued laughter*). But (the Right Hon. Gentleman continued) that document was immaterial, when compared with the marriage certificate, to which it was important particularly to attend. It was dated 4th March, 1767, and ran thus:---"I hereby certify that his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland was this day married to Olive Wilmot, such marriage having been solemnized by bans by me James Wilmot." Witnessed by "Brook," "James Addor, and signed "George Rex.---(*a laugh.*) He (Mr. Peel) "should here ask if the marriage had been solemnized by bans, why had not the registry been produced? The marriage must have been solemnized in St James's church, yet no trace of it could be found in the parish books The marriage was certified to have been solemnized by James Wilmot on the 4th of March, 1767 James Wilmot had been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, by the books, it appeared that he left that College on the 5th of March 1767, it was, therefore, impossible that he could have solemnized a marriage on the 4th March in Middlesex Still there was the testimony of the signatures to be got over. The late Lord Warwick was the first of his family who became entitled to sign "Brook" —but unfortunately for the case of the Princess Olive, the late Lord Warwick, during the lifetime of his father, always signed "Greville" He had married a daughter of Lord Greville,—hnd assumed the title of Lord Greville, an by it only had he been known to his family—his friends—his servants. The present Lord was the first who had become entitled to sign "Warwick and Brook"—but the late Lord, never before his accession to the title of Warwick, signed himself other than "Greville."—(*Cheers*). Even yet there remained the name "James Addor" to be disposed of. A person had been sent down into Warwickshire to inquire into the particulars, and it was rather startling, that a Doctor Addor lived in the neighbourhood of Warwick Castle, where he visited and attended in his professional capacity. It became consequently necessary to institute a strict inquiry relative to him; when it was found that James "Addor," was a name given to him by the people of the neighbourhood, who, according to their custom, abstracted the initial "*H*" from his real name, and added a final "*r*" to it; for the individual in question was a Scotch physician, who had graduated at St. Andrew's, had settled afterwards at Warwick, and whose real name was, until so corrupted, "James Haddow;"—(*loud cheers & continued laughter*)—and in that manner only had the Doctor ever signed his name.—(*hear hear.*) He thought he had thus successfully replied to the allegations contained in the Petition, that even the Worthy Baronet himself would agree that the case against her had been sufficiently proved, and that he would for the future be inclined to abandon and forego that loyal attachment which he had so chivalrously expressed to her Royal Person.—(*hear, and a laugh*) But there was another claim to Royalty that the Petitioner had lately set up—he held in his hand a manifesto of the said Olive, Princess of Cumberland, in which she stated her right to the high dignity, civil and ecclesiastical, appertaining to the kingdom of Poland.—(*laughter.*) In that manifesto she represented herself to "her people of Poland" as the undoubted and only heir and representative of their late Sovereign Stanislaus—she being the legitimate daughter of the late Princess of Poland, who had been married to Dr Wilmot—(*loud laughter*)—and she concluded her manifesto by exclaiming—"Alas! beloved nation of Poland! your Olive lives but to anticipate the emancipation of our country from foreign thraldom; Our legitimacy has been recognised; and we have sufficient power to prove the legitimacy of our claims to the title of Princess of Poland"—(*Continued laughter.*)—The Hon. Baronet, during the summer vacation, might perhaps beneficially occupy himself by investigating the regularity of the Petitioner's descent from Augustus Stanislaus of Poland—(*loud cheers and laughter*)

Sir G Noel, in reply, contended that the House ought not to be satisfied by the pleasantry of the Statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman, Assertion was no proof; and if Lord Chatham were out of office, it did not show conclusively that he had not signed the documents bearing his name If the Right Honourable Gentleman had nothing to fear, why did he not consent to the Committee; He should press the question to a division,, even if he stood alone, and he did not retract a single iota of what he had stated.

The Honourable Baronet, on consulting with one or two Members near him, afterwards said, that he would not trouble the House to divide.

The question was therefore put, and the motion was negatived.

Courier, June 24.—A grant of £5,870, in aid of the propagation of the Gospel in Colonies passed the Commons. Mr. Hume opposed, Sir Jas Mcintosh supported it, carried by 49 against 21.

A further grant of £ 15,000 to promote emigration, from the South of Ireland to the Canadas and the Cape of Good Hope, passed without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer renewed his pledge not to propose another lottery.

Marble quarries discovered in the West of Ireland.

Courier June 26.—Mr. Hume's motion relative to the present form of the Government of Ireland seconded by Mr. Ricardo, negatived without a division.

Capt. Richard Glasspoole was sworn in to the Command of the H. C. Ship *Buckinghamshire* consigned to China direct.

Courier, June 27.—Mr. Brougham presented a petition to the House of Commons from the Irish Roman Catholics on the abuses in the administration of the justice in Ireland He concluded with moving that it be referred to the Grand Committee on Courts of Justice. A very long and animated debate ensued, in which much division of sentiment was apparent among the friends of Catholic emancipation The result was the rejection of the motion by a majority of 139.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, June 18

On the motion of the Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq. M. P.) the Court agreed to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th inst. recommending the declaration of a Dividend of 5½ per cent on the Company's capital stock.

EAST INDIA TRADE BILL.

The CHAIRMAN then stated, that the Court had been made special, for the purpose of resuming the debate on the East India Trade Bill. He then laid before the Court a copy of that Bill, in its amended shape, and observed that the proper course of proceeding would be, to allow him to withdraw the motion which he had submitted to the last Court namely—"That the Court approve of the Bill under the terms mentioned in the letter of Mr. Courtenay;" and to substitute the simple proposition "That this Court do agree to the said Bill."

Mr. FORBES expressed his approbation of the general principle on which the Bill proceeded, but observed that it did not fully meet his ideas on the subject, because it did not provide for that reciprocity of intercourse between this country and India which ought to be established. He contended, at considerable length, that the native seamen of India should be treated in every respect as British subjects, and placed on the footing of British seamen.

Mr. TUCKER differed from the Hon. Gentleman who had last spoken. He wished that the most liberal attention should be paid to the natives of India; no man was a greater advocate for their rights but it became a question, how far it would be useful to this country, or beneficial to the Indian population, to place the natives on a footing with British seamen. He contended, that India was not a maritime country, nor were the people addicted to maritime pursuits. The religion and habits of the Hindoos were opposed to maritime adventures; and even the Mabaneans, if he excepted the Arabians who inhabited the coast, were equally unsuited for sea faring expeditions Besides the subjects of the Company were much less interested in the question than many gentlemen seemed to suppose because the vessels that entered the ports of this country were not so extensively navigated by Lascars as was imagined. Portuguese, natives of Malay and of Manilla, were employed on board these vessels, and they were not subjects of the Company. If those individuals were allowed the privilege claimed by the honourable proprietor, it would perhaps be the means of throwing out of employment many of that most valuable body, the British seamen, who were the chief supporters of our national prosperity.

Mr. R. JACKSON argued, most strenuously, that the coasting-trade should be preserved to the natives of India. It would be quite impossible for the weak and feeble natives of that country, as they had been described, to prevail against the bold and ruffianlike crews which would, by and by, proceed to India, in small vessels, under the present Act. This country was now about to take away that coasting-trade which for thousands of years the natives of India had possessed, merely to satisfy an apprehension on the part of the ship-owners of England, that they were not now likely to have the same employment for their vessels as they formerly had. If one scintillation of that spirit which actuated the Court of Directors in 1813, when they resisted a similar proposition, still remained, some of those gentlemen would now rise, and declare that they would exert their utmost powers to avert the evils which must inevitably arise from depriving the natives of India of the coasting-trade.

Mr. GRANT said, he had never, since 1813, changed the opinion he then held, as to the propriety of preserving the coasting trade. In that year, when the Charter was renewed, Lord Castlereagh stated that it was not intended to interfere with the coasting trade. The Directors than thought that the trade was secured under the Charter and under the Act of Parliament. But some gentlemen on this side of the water, and some of the Company's legal officers in India, had found out that the law did not prevent British ships from taking part in the coasting-trade. What then could the directors do? Would it be of any use to enter into a fresh discussion with Government on the subject? Those who wished that course to be taken, ought to recollect that in discussions of that kind, when the company did not succeed, they did not leave off as they began—they always lost something. With respect to the privileges which the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes) wished to be extended to the natives of India coming to this country, he would say a few words. In 1813, provision was made for the equitable and just government and protection of the Lascar, but it never entered the mind of any man to

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

grant to them the previleges of British seamen; and he was convinced any such concession would not be advantageous to them. (Hear.) It was a question which involved many great political considerations, and could not be taken up as a mere matter of course. At all events, it was not for them, but for the legislature, to grant the privileges of Britih subjects to those individuals. He would do as much as any man to ensure the happiness of the natives of India; but he did not think the proposition of The Hon Proprietor was calculated to benefit them, and therefore he could not coinclde in his opinion.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Traat, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr Gabagam, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Lowndes took a part, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pelly then came forward, and, in answer to certain observations made by Mr. Hume at a former Court, when the grant of Mr. J. H. Pelly was under consideration, contended—1st, That Mr. J. H. Pelly did not advance, as his strongest ground of claim, any informality in the contract between him and the Company.—2dly, That it was quite impossible but that the Directors must have known that Mr. Pelly had entered into a specific bond.—And 3dly, that it was the practice, although Mr. Hume understood the cotnrary, to insert the penalty in the contract. The Hon, Gentleman then observed, that it would seem from the statement of Mr. Hume, that the Company had lost, by Mr. J. H. Pelly; whereas, the fact was that they had gained 3,400l. by his contract,

The Court then adjourned.

In the Courier of the 20th Jnne, it is stated that a letter from Havre de Grace was posted at Lloyd's, noticing the capture of the *Penslope* East Indiaman from Pengal to Bourdeaux—with a valuable cargo, by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Algeziras—it is said she is insured at Lloyd's for £100,000.

LONDON June 29th,

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

One of the Lisbon mails due arrived on Thursday, bringing papers from that capital to the 31st of May. In the following extracts will be found a copious details of the reported counter-revolution in Portugal, which appears to have been thus far accomplished, to the full extent of what had been reported in the French papers. The facts may be thus concisely stated:—On the 27th, the infant Don Miguel retired from Lisbon, an event to which succeeded the defection of the 23d regiment. These circumstances were announced to the Cortes in a sitting on that day, by the direction of the King, in terms expressive of his Majesty's "great grief."

The Massage being referred to the Committee of Public Safety, it was by them proposed to declare the country in a state of danger; that the King should be requested to dismiss his Ministers; and that Gen. Sepulvada be charged to maintain the peace of the capital.

It was then proposed to call in Sepulveda, who appeared, and replied to the questions demanded of him, that since the late events, he had seen his Majesty, who was profoundly afflicted at the disobedience of San Miguel; but nevertheless, resolved to maintain the Constitution of 1822, to which he had voluntarily sworn. At this assurance the hall resounded with acclamations. Sepulveda added, that the troops remaining in the capital were entirely in favour of the constitution to which they had sworn.

In the sitting of 28th, the deputation which had waited upon his Majesty with a message of congratulation, reported a most favourable reception by the King, who reiterated his assurances of co-operation with the Cortes, and his sorrow at the conduct of Don Miguel. On the 30th a Royal Proclamation appeared, in which the King renounces, as a father, his son Don Miguel. A new Ministry was now announced, and another deputation waited on his Majesty, in consequence of the desertion of Sepulveda, with 2760 of the troops. The King declared his profound affliction at this event, & gave fresh protestations of fidelity to the constitution.

On the same evening, however, his Majesty fled from the capital, and went to Villa Franca, taking with him the few remaining troops of the line. On the 1st, he issued the following Proclamations.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon!—The salvation of the people has always been a supreme law, and to me a sacred law; this conviction, which has been my guide in the critical circumstances in which Providence has placed me, imperiously prescribes the resolution which I have taken to-day, with regret, to separate myself from you for some days, yielding to the prayers of the people, and to the desire of the army which accompanies me or has preceded me.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon!—Make yourselves easy; I will never belie the love which I consecrate to you I sacrifice myself for you, and in a short time, your dearest wishes will be fulfilled.

Experience, the wise instructress of nations and governments, has demonstrated in a manner very afflicting to me, and fatal to the nation, that the existing institutions are incompatible with the will, the customs, and the presuasions of the great part of the monarchy; the evidence of facts confirms these assertions. Brasil, that interesting part of the monarchy, torn to pieces; in the kingdom, civil war has caused Portuguese blood to be shed by the hands of their countrymen; the danger of Foreign war is imminent, and the state is threatened with total ruin, unless the most prompt and efficacious means are adopted. In this afflicting crisis, I act as the King and father of my subjects, save them from anarchy and invasion, by consolidating the parties which are hostile.

"To attain this desirable end, it is necessary to modify the Constitution: if it had made the happiness of the nation, I would continue to be its first guarantee; but when the majority of the nation declares itself so openly and hostilely against its institutions, those institutions need reform.

"Citizens, I do not desire nor ever did desire absolute power; and I this day reject it; the sentiments of my heart are repugnant to despotism and to oppression I desire only the peace, the honour, and the prosperity of the nation.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon!—Do not fear for your liberties; they shall be guaranteed in a manner which, securing the dignity of the Crown, shall respect and maintain the rights of the citizens. Meantime, obey the authorities, avoid private revenge, stifle the spirit of party, avoid civil war, and in a short time you shall see the basis of a new code, which securing personal safety, property, and employments, duly acquired in any period of the actual government, shall give all the guarantees that society requires, unite all wishes, and make the prosperity of the whole nation.

JOHN VI. King

"Villa Franca de Xera, May 31, 1823.

"Published by an order written and signed by his Majesty, transmitted to the Minister of Finance this day. The original is in my hands.

"JOSE XAVIAR MOZINHO DA SILVAIRA.

", Lisbon. May 31, 1823,"

Yesterday advices were received from Oporto to the 6th inst. An extraordinary meeting was held on the 4th of June, in the Municipal Chamber of the city of Oporto, at which his Excellency the Marshall Jose Joaquim de Roza Coelho attended, with 25 of the most distinguished Aldermen and inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking the oaths of allegiance to the King. The same persons had previously met in private, and resolved on proclaiming the absolute power of the Monarch, which was publicly performed on the plain of Santo Ovidio, on the morning of the 4th. After having given three rounds of *vivas* for the King, John IV, the Queen, and all the Royal Family, Marshal Roza was requested, by deputation, to assume the command of the city forces until the directions of his Majesty should be known. The troops received the announcement of the restoration of the Royal Authority with the liveliest acclamations, in which they were enthusiastically joined by the entire population of the city. The Bishop of the diocese attended at the request of the Council.

On the 5th instant the Council of Oporto issued the following Proclamation:—

"The Judges and Members of the Council of the most illustrious Chamber of the city of Oporto, on the part of his Sovereign Majesty, whom God protect, &c. &c.

"We make known to all the respected inhabi-tants of this city, that in consequence of the happy (& by them anxiously desired) event of the re-establishment of the happy Government of our Lord the King, and the restoration of his sovereign authority, and of those legitimate rights of which he and his august and virtuous consort had been perfidiously despoiled, we have been determined to render to the Almighty those thanks which are due to him for this incomparable blessing, on the evening of Sunday the 8th of the present month, in the holy Cathedral of this city.

"And this illustrious Chamber, desiring at the same time that this act should be solemnized with all posible pomp, and with every demonstration of public rejoicing, request that the inhabitants of the city will assist at the solemnity, and that on the nights of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, they will cause their houses to be illuminated.

"This illustrious Chamber, greatly delighted at this occasion of addressing the loyal inhabitants of the heroic city of Oporto, offers them its most cordial congratulations on the present happy event.

"JOHN JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA CASTRO.

"JOHN PACHECO PEREIRA DE MELLO.

"Oporto, June 5, 1823.

"Souza Monteiro, Fr. d'Andrea, Cirnes, Choca, do Couta."

We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 4th inst. It is stated that Lisbon, at that date, still exhibited an air of the greatest sadness, that the shops were shut up, the Exchange deserted, and the cry of *Viva el Rey absoluto* proceeded only from the Soldiers, who commenced their return to their old quarters only on the 3d. They are represented to have been in a state of indiscipline, and to have dismissed three of their Colonels. It is also asserted that Gen. Sepulveda is expected to die in consequence of wounds he received from some of his troops.

On the 2d the Cortes held their last Sitting. On that day Borges Carneiro moved that the Sittings be suspended until the Permanent Deputation again convoked the Cortes, they not considering themselves to be dissolved, and that they should now make a protest, and have it entered on the Journals. Several Deputies spoke in support of this motion, which was adopted, and the protest was signed by all the Members present. Votes of thanks to all the volunteer corps who had remained faithful to their oaths, and adhered to the Constitution to the last, were passed, and the Cortes finally broke up. The King was still at Villa Franca on the 3d, on which day the following proclamation was issued in his name:—

"Portuguese,—Instead of a Constitution that might sustain the monarchy, and instead of Representatives chosen by yourselves, there appear under those sacred titles a tissue of maxims promulgated with the view of disguising subversive and unstable principles, which have for their secret purpose the destroying the reigning dynasty along with the Portuguese monarchy; and Representatives who are almost all elected by artifice and subordination.

"The virtuous citizens have been oppressed by the yoke of the factious; and fidelity to the King was, according to the principles which corrupt men in exalted stations held, and fearlessly prosecuted, branded as a crime.

"A structure composed of such materials could not longer endure; experience condemns it, and if its authors for some time maintained their power in spite of your wishes, it was by virtue of promises which they could not realise by the course they had adopted. Recovered from their errors, they have dissolved themselves *de facto* as they had united themselves *de jacto*, and I dissolve them *de jure*.

"Solicitious for your interest, I am determined to save my Royal dignity by restoring the monarchy, which should be the foundation, and not the sport of every Constitution.. Portuguese fidelity had shone with the brightest lustre even among those who were the authors of all these evils; since they have, in a great measure, voluntarily renounced their delusion.

"Portuguese,—Your King, freely seated on the throne of his ancestors, is about to secure your happiness, by giving you a Constitution in which, before all things, are prescribed, the principles which experience has proved to be incompatible with the peace of the State. Your Sovereign can only consider himself happy when he sees all his subjects united. He forgets past opinions, and only requires fidelity in future conduct.

(Signed) John.

(Countersigned)

Joaquin Pedro Gomez De Oliveira.

"Villa France de Xira, June 3, 1823."

REMOVAL OF THE KING OF SPAIN TO CADIZ.

The French papers of Monday, and letters, give an account of the removal of the King of Spain to Cadiz. These papers, though they may be admitted as evidence of the fact of the King's removal, must, after all the falsehoods with which they have deluded us respecting Seville, be listened to with doubt as to the details of that event. The following are the particulars:—*Madrid, June 18*—The following are details which I have been able to collect of the news from Seville:—

"On the 8th, Sir W. A'Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid and promising all in his power to bring back favourable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any Foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

"On the 9th, there was a grand sitting of the Council of State, in which the Prince of Anglona declared that they ought to negociate with the Duke d' Angouleme. This advice being rejected by the Council of State and the Cortes, the Prince gave in his resignation.

"On the 10th, there was a very stormy sitting of the Cortes.

"On the 11th, the King was waited upon, and requested definitively to state whether he was willing to set out for Cadiz.

"His Majesty replied, that as far as regarded himself, he had no objection to go but as he considered his transference to Cadiz as being contrary to the interest of his people, he would not yield to the demands of the Cortes but by force. After this there was another sitting of the Cortes, in which, on the motion of M. Galiano, it was decreed, that the King was in *a state of mental insanity*, and that being thus incapable of conducting the Government, the Cortes ordered his being carried to Cadiz, and appointed a Regency in his stead.

"The Minister of England then sent to the Government, in which he stated, that he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions.

The Cortes then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He, therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions The Minister of the United States of America, the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the House of Saxony.

"This news produced the most lively indignation. Violent complaints were uttered against those Royalist Members of the Council of State who had run away from fear, and abandoned the King to the mercy of his gaolers.

"It is believed that the Cortes arrived at Cadiz on the 14th. Gen. Zayas was intrusted with the escort. During this deplorable crisis, the people of Seville, under the control of a ferocious militia, were in a state of stupor, On the 14th, in the morning, when it was learnt that the King was embarked, the people rushed to the boats which formed the convoy of the King and the Cortes. Several persons were killed in the boats as well as in the town. Several houses were pillaged and demolished.

"*Paris, Monday afternoon* 4 *o'clock*.—Besides the despatch, of which I sent you a copy, the Ministers here have received a second, which states that the King and the Cortes arrived at Cadiz at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The Cortes immediately on their arrival, declared the King restored to the exercise of his functions; and the Goverument will be carried on under his name as before. Zayas, who commanded the escort to Cadiz, is appointed to command the troops in defence of that city.

1st JULY.

The situation of Ireland is represented on all hands to be truly alarming There is a kind of foreboding of an approaching rebellion. Troops are pouring into the agitated districts, and the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of the country are in a state of the most anxious and painful solicitude. According to Mr. Peel, the House of Commons, during the present Session has spent 49 days out of the 84 days of business in the discussion of Irish subjects, but to what profit all this time has been employed it is very difficult to say. It is not by debates but by actions that the evils of Ireland are to be cured, and if the Honourable House was asked what it had done by all this debating, we are much inclined to think that the Members would be puzzled to give a satisfactory reply to the question. A dignitary in the established Church of Ireland (Archdeacon Grace) has just put forth a pamphlet, intitled "Lachrymæ Hibernicæ or the Grievances of the Peasantry of Ireland," in which after detailing with great feeling and considerable justice the deplorable situation of his native country, he says, that the remedy for these grievences is only to be found in—

1st. A complete change in the 40 · system of Freeholds, in other words by enlarging the size of the Irish Farms.

2d. In a reduction of the Rents paid by the Tenantry.

3d. In an equitable commutation of Tithes,

4th. In the reduction of the power of Grand Juries in laying on their cess, and a check on the expenditure.

5th. In a restraint of the tyranny of the Priests.

And 6th in the Scriptural instruction of the eople, especially the children.

This last the Very Rev. Archdeacon considers the grand remedy, without which every other will be ineffectual.

In our opinion there is much propriety in this summary of remedies, and we never expect to see Ireland a peaceful and happy country till the principal part of them are applied; and we will add, till the administration of justice in that ill-governed country is rendered pure.

Grand Christening.—On Saturday last, the infant son of Mr. Coke, M. P. was christened at his house in Hanover-square, London. Great preparations were made on the occasion. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester stood sponsors, and Lady Andover, Mr. Coke's eldest daughter, stood godmother. The baptismal ceremony was performed by th Bishop of Norwich, after which a sumptuous dinner was served up.

Liverpool, July 1, 1823.—"For the state of our Cotton Market we refer to our inclosed printed circular, it will be observed that the demand for some time past has been brisk partly on speculation; a very sanguine opinion prevails now that the prices will go higher in the course of the season if the supply from America, do not in the end, prove to be larger than the estimates at present formed of it. The advance in price which has of late taken place in American Cottons, will tend to bring East India more into use again, and a greater future advance will not only increase this inducement, but will perhaps cause some amendment in the prices of this description also. On the whole it may be said that the future prospects for Shipments from India are very favourable; the Stock will be brought within a very narrow compass in the course of the next twelve months if our supply from India in the mean time be only moderate, so that fresh supplies arriving in 1824, will probably come to a bare Market, and if the cost be moderate are likely to do well.

The demand for Indigo has been limited for some time past; the buyers being disposed to wait till the Company's Sale comes on the 15th instant, the quantity then to be brought forward is expected to be about 4500 Chests and the prices are expected to go somewhat lower, more especially of the finer qualities of which the Sale principally consists.

East India Sugars have been very difficult of Sale for sometime, the Crop from Barbadoes arrived earlier than usual this season; the quality is good and the quantity rather larger, so that fine Bengal Sugars have not been much wanted for the Home Trade, and the general demand for Exportation has been very dull of late. A revival however is expected to take place soon, and we are anticipating that the prices will improve again by and bye An order has been issued by the Treasury to admit all Sugars from India being of the growth of the British Territories there, at 10 per cwt. more duty than is payable at the time on West India Sugars.

The Market for Saltpetre is rather dull, but the stock here being small our prices keep up as yet tolerably well There is very little demand for Rice either for Home use or Exportation. Lac dye is in fair demand and the prices are fully maintained. Safflower excessively dull and the prices have fallen considerably.

THE REV. EDWARD IRVING, A. M.

This gentleman is at present all the rage; and there is as much crowding to the Caladonian New Church, in London, where he officiates, as to the threatre or the opera. He is an *éleve* of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, and had it in contemplation to go abroad; but we fancy he will stay where he is at least whilst he is in fashion, as he now is. Amongst his auditors are to be found princes, dukes, statesmen, lawyers, and "all that kind of thing," as Sir Mark Magnum says. We heartily wish he may succeed in impressing upon the minds of some of these gentlemen, the conviction that they are accountable beings, and that there is such a place as that he so glowingly describes—Whatever we may think of his tropes and figures, or of his reasoning powers, we decidedly think that some such man as he was very much wanted in the present day Our preachers are somewhat too mealy mouthed; and if they venture to tell great men any strong truths to their faces, they soften down the matter somewhat after the manner of the pulpit orator, who told his audience, that if they did not reform their lives, they would go to a place which politeness forbad him to mention. Mr Irving, however, speaks out plainly on the subject, and does not appear to spare any rank or political party; and if we had no other evidence that he hits hard, we should be satisfied with the fact, that the London Courier is very angry with him for presuming to allude to the apostate Poet Laureate in one of his sermons, of which we subjoin one passage:

"Instead of which mighty fruit of genius, this age (Oh, shocking!) hath produced out of this theme two most nauseous and unformed abortions, vile unprincipled, and unmeaning; the one a brazen-faced piece of political cant, the other an abandoned parody of solemn judgment. Of which visionaries, I know not whether the self confident tone of the one, or the ill-placed merriment of the other, displeaseth me the more. It is ignoble and impious to rob the sublimest of subjects of all its grandeur and effect, in order to serve wretched interests and vulgar passions. I have no sympathy with such wretched stuff, and I despise the age which hath. The men are limited in their faculties, for they, both of them, want the greatest of all faculties—to know the living God and stand in awe of his mighty power; with the one blasphemy is virtue when it makes for loyalty; with the other, blasphemy is the food and spice of jest making. Barren souls!"

We shall for the present confine ourselves to one further specimen of this Reverend fulminator's effusions, which one of our able cotemporaries characterizes bombastic incomprehensibility; "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble."

"Obey the scriptures, or you perish. You may despise the honour done you by the Majesty above you may spurn the sovereignty of Almighty God: you may revolt from creation's universal rule to bow before its Creator, and stand in momentary rebellion against his ordinances: his overtures of mercy you may cast contempt on, & crucify afresh the Royal Personage who bears them; and you may riot in your licentious liberty for a while, and make game of his indulgence and long-suffering. But come at length it will, when Revenge shall array herself to go forth, and Anguish shall attend her; and from the wheels of their chariot, ruin and dismay shall shoot far and wide among the enemies of the King; Desolation shall not tarry, and whose destruction as the wing of the whirlwind shall be swift—hopeless as the conclusion of eternity, and the reversion of doom. Then around the fiery concave of the wasteful pit the clang of grief shall ring; and the flinty heart, which repelled tender mercy, shall strike its fangs into its proper bosom; and the soft and gentle spirit, which dissolved in voluptuous pleasures, shall disolve in weeping sorrows and outbursting lamentations; and the gay glory of time shall depart; and sportful liberty shall be bound for ever in the chain of obdurate necessity. The green earth, with all her blooming beauty and bowers of peace, shall depart The morning and evening salutations of kinsmen shall depart; and the ever-welcome voice of friendship and the tender whispering of full-hearted affections shall depart, for the sad discord of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth And the tender names of children, and father and mother, and wife and husband, with the communion of domestic love, and mutual affection, and the inward touches of natural instinct, which family compact, when uninvaded by discord, wraps the live-long day into one sweil of tender emotion, making earth's lowly scenes worthy of heaven itself;—all, all shall pass away, and instead shall come the level lake that burneth; and the solitary dungeon, and the desolate bosom, and the throes and tossings of horror and hopelessness, and the worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched."